

Christian Reflector.

Fear God and give glory to Him. All Scripture is profitable. God hath made of one blood all nations of men.

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CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

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Slavery.

REPORT

OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST DELEGATES TO THE

General Conference on the Subject of Slavery, HELD IN LONDON, JUNE, 1840.

To the Executive Committee and Members of the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention.

Beloved Brethren:—On returning to our dear native land, we most affectionately invite you to unite with us in devout thanksgiving to that Merciful God, whose shield of protection has been over us in a foreign clime, and whose guardian care has preserved us during the ocean perils of our outward and homeward voyage.

In travelling more than eight thousand miles, by sea and by land, no evil has befallen us,—for the Angel of the Covenant went before us, and prospered us in the accomplishment of the business for which you were pleased to depute us. After an absence of more than three months we feel the liveliest emotions of joy and gratitude, in being permitted this day, with unabated health and strength, to set our feet once more upon the shores which are endeared to us above all others,—for although while in Great Britain we were among our fathers' kindred, and our Master's brethren—still the land of our birth, of our public and domestic altars, has lost none of its charms; but re-asserts its claims to our highest regard. And notwithstanding the cause of our Blessed Lord is one in every place and at all times—yet we feel a peculiar and increasing attachment to that department of its interests, with which the providence of God we are particularly and responsibly connected. In rendering you a brief report of our Mission, we shall confine our remarks principally, to the special subject embraced in our appointment, as your representatives—and give a succinct account of the doings of the Convention, our reception by the London Baptist Union, and the ministers and churches of our denomination in general.

As you have probably learned through the medium of the public Journals, the Convention assembled, agreeably to appointment, in Free Mason's Hall, Great Queen Street London, on Friday the 12th day of June, under very propitious circumstances—and was organized by the appointment of the venerable Thomas Clarkson, (whose name is familiar to every friend of humanity, and is identified with the history of Emancipation) as President—Joseph Sturge Esq. Hon. R. Kaye Greville L. D., James G. Birney Esq. and Hon. W. T. Blair, Vice Presidents. John Scoble Esq. Rev. Thomas Stables, H. B. Stanton Wm. Bevan, Wendell Phillips Esq. and William Morgan Esq. Secretaries. A large and able Committee was appointed as the organ of business—and various special committees were raised, on occasion required during the session of the Convention—which continued by adjournment till Tuesday June 23d.

Lectures from Lord Brougham and other distinguished persons, expressing a lively interest in the deliberations of the meeting, and a deep regret that the want of health, and important official duties prevented their sharing in its transactions and responsibilities, were received and read. The business brought before the Convention embraced the following important branches of the great subject of Slavery, which were freely, extensively, and ably discussed, in their moral aspects and various bearings upon the interests of mankind,—the essential sinfulness of Slavery, and its opposition to the genius and precepts of the gospel,—its influence upon the character of the enslaver and the enslaved,—and upon the domestic, civil, social and religious relations. The operations in British India, and Ceylon, in the French, Spanish, Danish, and Swedish West Indies—in the Dutch Colonial possessions, the United States, Texas, South America and the West Indian Islands.—The nature, and present extent of the Slave-trade including the internal Slave-trade in the United States of America—together with the causes of its continuance and increase.—The progress and effects of emancipation.—Causes of the failure of the means employed for the abolition of the Slave-trade—and the obstacles which still remain.—Plans for securing universal emancipation, and the entire Abolition of the Slave-trade.

In discussing each of these General Topics in all its details, a vast and valuable fund of information was furnished, by numerous and distinguished, high-minded and intelligent gentlemen professing Christianity, from every part of the world where slavery now exists, or has recently been abolished. Several important essays upon leading subjects, prepared by great labor and with much ability, were read at different stages of the business—which together with all the doings of the Convention, will soon be published under the direction of the Executive Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. These minutes will constitute a large and interesting volume.

By all the facts and arguments adduced from the actual operations of the system in every part of the world where it now exists or has ever existed, your Delegates were confirmed in the opinion, that Slavery is, at all times, and in all places, essentially the same, and is utterly incompatible with the principles both of natural justice and revealed religion. It is

therefore, in their view, evidently the duty of all Christians to separate themselves from all participation in, and fellowship with it—and to exert their influence for the speedy and universal extermination of that system of cruelty and crime so offensive to God, and destructive to man.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to lay before you the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by that august assembly, and which are so perfectly accordant with our own sentiments.

"Resolved, that it is the deliberate and deeply-rooted conviction of this Convention, which it publicly and solemnly expresses to the world, that Slavery, in whatever form, or in whatever country it exists, is contrary to the eternal and immutable principles of justice and the spirit and precepts of Christianity, and is, therefore, a sin, against God, which acquires additional enormity when committed by nations professing Christianity and in an age when the subject has been so generally discussed, and its criminality so thoroughly exposed."

"Resolved, that this Convention cannot but deeply deplore the fact, that the continuance and prevalence of Slavery are to be attributed, in a great degree, to the countenance afforded by many Christian churches, especially in the western world; which have not only withheld their public and emphatic testimony against the crime which it deserves, but have retained in their communion without censure, those by whom it is notoriously perpetrated."

"Resolved, that this Convention while it disclaims the intention or desire of dictating to Christian communities, the terms of their fellowship, respectfully submit that it is their incumbent duty to separate from their communion all those persons who, after they have been faithfully warned in the spirit of the Gospel, continue in the sin of enslaving their fellow creatures, or holding them in slavery—a sin by the commission of which, with whatever mitigating circumstances it may be attended in their own particular instance, they give the support of their own example to the whole system of compulsory servitude, and the unutterable horrors of the slave-trade."

These Resolutions which were received from the Committee with cheers, and passed by the Convention with one united and uplifted voice have been generally and cordially adopted by our Baptist brethren, as well as Christians of other denominations, throughout the British Empire. This cheering fact was evinced to us not only by the prompt and decisive manner in which those who were members of the Convention sustained its bold and independent ground, but also by the subsequent action of various Baptist bodies with whom we had the pleasure of co-operating. The London Baptist Union received us with fraternal affection, as the representatives of the "American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention," and resolved to open a correspondence with that body.

A public meeting was held in the Park Street Church, London, in accordance with the appointment of the Committee of the Union, at which we were officially and respectfully recognized. After listening to an address from each of our delegates, the meeting passed a Resolution approving in the highest terms, the stand which you took in Convention at New York last April, in announcing to the world your determination to withhold fellowship from Slave-holders, who persist in the criminal practice of enslaving their fellow men, and solemnly pledging their influence and efforts to sustain you in that position. We are happy in expecting a very able delegation from our English brethren to meet you in the next American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention. At a very large Anniversary meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society held in the spacious Town Hall in Birmingham, July 21, a similar Resolution was passed with perfect unanimity and repeated cheers. In supporting the motion, the Rev. John Angell James, an independent minister of that City, whose praise is in all the trans-atlantic churches, and whose merit as an able evangelical writer is well known on this side of the water, begged leave in his own name, in the name of that very numerous and highly respected assembly, in the name of humanity and religion, to give to your delegates the right hand of welcome and fellowship, then shaking each of us heartily by the hand, pronouncing at the same time our names respectively, he added—"I hail you to this assembly—I welcome you to this platform—we are glad to see you here—we delight to recognize you as the representatives of the noble band of American Abolitionists. We greet you not merely as Americans—we greet you not as Christians only—we greet you not as ministering brethren merely—but we welcome you as ministers of the Gospel who have dared to stand up in your desks amid obloquy and persecution, to plead the cause of the injured and oppressed. We can stand here and exhaust all our powers of eloquence and receive nothing but applause—we fear no brick-bats—no mobs—no deadly weapons, such as laid a Lovejoy low. To us therefore no praise is due—but to you reward beyond measure. Go home and tell your brethren the reception you have met with here—tell them the way to British hearts is to do justice and exercise mercy—tell your slave-holding brethren that they are excluded from our communion till they abandon the sin of slavery—Tell slave-holding ministers that our sanctuaries are open to them only that they may hear the sentence of condemnation pronounced upon their wickedness. Tell your American brethren to boast no more of their eagle of freedom, till she has wiped her beak from the blood of slavery; and her plumes from the foul stains of oppression, &c." At intervals, during that thrilling address of which we have given you but a small part, the spacious and crowded hall rang with loud peals of the most enthusiastic applause.

The touching remarks of that eminent and worthy servant of God moved a responsive chord in each of our hearts, and the higher and holier pleasure which is afforded us, to see the bosom of our magnanimous friend swelling with the sublime emotions awakened by the same great principles, whose all sustaining influence had enabled us to forego the

smiles, and endure the frowns of many of our own dear brethren at home, stifled every emotion of vanity, which might otherwise have arisen, from so signal a tribute of personal respect. We have seldom felt so deep and humbling a sense of our indebtedness to God that he has made such sinful and sordid beings susceptible, in any degree, of the elevating power of his almighty truth—and never were impelled by a stronger desire to be entirely governed by those invaluable moral principles, which constitute the mainspring of all true philanthropy and religion.

The action of the Convention in regard to the oppressive laws recently adopted and enforced by the Jamaica authorities, promises a salutary influence in preventing her Majesty's government from ratifying those barbarous enactments, as it produced upon the British Parliament in defeating the Bill before that Body for the introduction of Hill Cooley laborers into the Mauritius—a Bill, which, had it passed, would have been exceedingly disastrous to human liberty and human happiness. Nor can their resolution to address, in the most respectful and solemn manner, the Heads of all the Governments of the earth, implicated in the support of slavery or the slave-trade, upon the injustice and inhumanity of the practices, fail of, at least, awakening them to a serious consideration of the subject, and their high responsibility in regard to it. We can but anticipate also a favorable result of their recommendation to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to furnish, in the name of the Convention, to the ecclesiastical authorities of the various Christian churches throughout the world, copies of the above resolutions in regard to the separation from their communion of all those persons who persist in the sin of slavery. At the great meeting in Exeter Hall, London, on the anniversary of the above named society, in which the Duke of Sussex presided, and in which the French ambassador and several other highly distinguished personages participated, the eloquent appeals of Isambert, Birney, Dr. Lushington, Knibb, O'Connell and others, gave a powerful impetus to the cause, which we devoutly pray may never cease, till slavery is no more.

An impulse scarcely less potent was given by the stirring addresses to the vast concourse assembled in an Anti-Slavery Meeting in the Town Hall in Birmingham on the 24th of July, at which Sir Eardly Wilmot occupied the Chair. In referring to these deeply interesting scenes, your delegates are far less gratified by the consideration that they have been permitted to associate with such distinguished individuals as the venerated Clarkson, Buxton, Sturge, Gurney, O'Connell, Lushington, Wilton, Knibb and a host of worthies and dignitaries in church and in state—than with the cheering fact that such men, and such a phalanx of them, have consecrated their names, their character, their talents, their property, and their lives, to the holy cause of universal freedom. We are happy to inform you that our English brethren have proposed to co-operate with you in establishing and sustaining a Mission in Central Africa, entirely disconnected with the doctrine of fire-arms and expatriation. One noble minded devoted son of Africa from among the emancipated in Jamaica has, by his own unassisted efforts worked his passage there—and written back to his able brethren to come to his assistance. For the support of such an independent Mission in behalf of long injured and insulted Africa, Dr. Knibb is electrifying the British Nation and making large and honored drafts on her liberality. And for such a Mission his own recently emancipated church have pledged one hundred pounds sterling for the first year—besides one hundred pounds they have contributed to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and all the expenses of their own ministry, Sabbath schools, &c. Are they not in a fair way to take care of themselves? By all we have seen, heard and felt on the subject of slavery, at home, and abroad, we are the more deeply impressed with the solemn duty of more fervent prayer, more assiduous efforts and more selfless sacrifices, in our fearful struggle to purge the church of Christ, and the world, of the pollutions and abominations of that awful system of oppression and crime. Are not 1800 years sufficient time for the gospel of the compassionate Savior to teach Christians the dictates of common humanity? Shall those whose boast is to do unto others what they would have done to them, continue to be approved in withholding from their own brethren the most palpable rights inscribed on their constitution, by the finger of God? Shall professors of a religion whose very essence is benevolence, still enjoy the sanction of the Church of Christ, in annihilating every domestic relation which God has instituted, and fostering one which originated in the selfishness, corruption, ambition and avarice of fallen beings, and from the paralyzing touch of which our very nature instinctively shrinks back with horror? God forbid.

We fondly hope that the clear and strong light in which this all important subject is placed before the world, by the late Convention in London, will not only command attention, but produce conviction upon the public mind, of the imperious duty of every Christian and every philanthropist to exert his vigorous and untiring efforts for the utter overthrow of slavery and the slave-trade. This hope is strengthened by a consideration of the character of that August Body—embracing not only dissenting Christians of almost every name, but also the Protestant, the Catholic and the Jew—uniting rank, talent, wealth, intelligence, moral worth, and benevolence, in one common mighty brotherhood of philanthropy.—Such an assemblage as the world had not seen. Well did the Dutches of Sutherland say when she looked upon that Convention, "I never saw such an assembly of honest heads!" Stimulated by such encouragement, and praying for the guidance and support of the Divine Spirit, we renewedly "pledge our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor"—yea, our personal character, our ministerial influence and our religious principles, for the prosecution of this righteous cause; and girding on more closely the panoply of the

gospel, will press forward in the bloodless conflict till the glorious victory is achieved. With these sentiments and this determination, we subscribe ourselves your fellow laborers and fellow sufferers in the cause of afflicted humanity—and your affectionate brethren in our common Lord.

ELON GALUSHA,
CYRUS PITT GROSVENOR,
NATHANIEL COLVER.

The World's Convention.

Monday Afternoon, June, 15th.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, upon being called upon by the chairman, rose to second the resolution which had been proposed previous to the adjournment by Mr. Stanton. He had but a fact or two to add to the statements which had been made by Mr. Stanton, and, as he had gone through the ground so thoroughly, it was not necessary to detain the Convention any length of time. What he wished to call the attention of those present more particularly to was, the fact of the Southern portion of the Union being shut against all the efforts of the abolition press, and the North itself had also laid an embargo upon all anti-slavery proceedings. If anything issued from the Anti-Slavery Society of New York, what became of it? Why it died there. (Cheers.) They could not even persuade any of the great leading newspapers of the North to insert their publications, or the facts they stated with respect to the West India experiment, and it was utterly impossible for many of those present to imagine the ignorance that pervaded the Northern public with respect to the question of slavery; and in spite of that ignorance they would not be instructed. Though there was no room in any portion of the American press for the advocacy of the slavery abolitionists, or the statements of their proceedings, yet full latitude was given to the distorted columns of the Jamaica press—(Hear, hear.) There was, in fact, no attention paid to any anti-slavery publication in the United States, with the exception of some slaveholding portion of the community, who occasionally alluded to them because their feelings were harrowed up by them, and they were told truths which they did not like and could not deny.

Now, in order to show the manner in which those who advocate the abolition of slavery were treated in Boston, he would advert to a circumstance which took place. In that city they had an Athenaeum, in which was a very extensive library. Lydia Maria Child, an individual who must be known to all present for her literary productions, was some time since allowed the use of the library there, but since she had written works against slavery, that permission had been recalled. She had been told that her works had been thrown out of the window by the Solicitor General of Massachusetts, and the greatest indignity had been used towards her. Several similar cases had taken place in other parts of the United States, and the fact was, that unless some different course was adopted, the Anti-Slavery Society might just as well bottle up their publications, and place them under the corner stones of the great buildings in America, as to attempt to give them circulation through the whole community of the United States. The voice that was put forward in this great cause, and which spoke so loudly in England—was in America only a whisper which was drowned in the discussion of parties. Mr. O'Connell had told them that morning that the flag of England floated in every sea, and its voice was heard in the remotest parts of the world. He agreed with that honorable gentleman in all that he had stated on this important subject, and he trusted that this country would make its voice heard in America, in behalf of those who were in bondage there. (Hear, hear.) They had been asked if they had not agitated the anti-slavery question in America, as Wilberforce did in England? They were doing so, and all they wished was, that the English people, through the press, should state that they were doing so—(Hear, hear, and cheers.)—and that would effectually silence the malice of those who called the advocates of the abolition of slavery fanatics. (Loud cheers.) When he went back to America and told them that he had seen the white man and the black man walk arm in arm, he should not be believed—Why? Because he was an abolitionist. (Cheers.) He wished to have it recorded by the British press, that the colored man was to be received in the same manner as the white—that they were to be considered as brothers, deriving life and health from the same beneficent Creator.—That was the principle, and the true principle, of the abolitionist, the man who was so despised and so little heeded in America. All the publications of the Anti-Slavery Society were discarded in America; and he would venture to say, that even the tract of Mr. Weld would not be read by one in a thousand persons in America. But if these things were only noticed in the *Edinburgh Review*, and some of the other publications in this country, they would be read in America with the greatest avidity. (Cheers.) Mr. Stanton had alluded to the East India question, and had said that they should strike off the shackles of the slaves, by appealing to the slave-owners' pockets. That might be all very well, but there was something more required than that. There must be an appeal to his conscience; he must be persuaded that the slave was a brother; and that his duty towards his God, his duty towards man, forbade him to deal in human blood and flesh. Such was the object of the Anti-Slavery Society—such was the object of those who advocated its principles. Their wish was to raise the man who was a slave to a level with his fellow-man. They wished to do that by education, and also by exciting the sympathy of Christians in his behalf. That was only to be done by the expression of the public sentiment—the religious public sentiments of England in their behalf. (Hear.) To show again the spirit which existed in America against those who advocated the abolition of slavery he might just mention that the *Emancipator*, a publication the object of which was to be known from its name, had frequently been returned from the North to the South, because the post master would not send it forward! and such was the weight to which prejudice was carried on this subject in America, that if they were told in the pages of the *Emancipator* that such and such was the case, they would not believe it, but would say it was an anti-slavery lie. (Cheers.) But if the

same thing were only told them by a portion of the British press, they would believe every word of it. The fact was, that it might be said of America in this country, that the sceptre had not departed from Judah—(Cheers)—that though the connexion had been dissolved between this country and America, as far as holding its own Parliament and directing its own affairs, yet they were in its vassalage as far as talents, and genius were concerned. The Anti-Slavery abolitionists had eloquent and devoted men in their cause, but the American public would not listen to them. England, and Europe, and America, was the forum by which American slaves, as to be uprooted for ever. It rested not with America, for it was beyond her power. (Hear, hear.)

The worthy gentleman concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. Stanton wished, before the question was put from the chair, to state one or two facts showing the palpable ignorance in America of the proceedings of those who advocated the abolition of slavery. In one instance a Senator of Connecticut had stated to him that he did not know the fact that Great Britain had emancipated the slave in its colonies. (Laughter.) Another fact was with respect to a member of Congress of Ohio, who had stated that he did not know that Great Britain had put an end to slavery in her West Indian colonies. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. Bradburn, of Massachusetts, wished to make a few observations before the resolutions were put. He agreed with the statements of his friend who had preceded him with respect to the ignorance of the Americans as to the proceedings in this country of those who advocated the abolition of the slave trade. He was, however, afraid that ignorance was not genuine. He believed that they knew the truth well enough, but they were not willing to admit it; and the only way to make them do so was by publishing the exertions of those who endeavored to put an end to slavery, in the publications of this country—(Hear, hear.) The Americans called themselves a Republic. Now he thought that it might be well to try those who were against the abolition of slavery by their own theory. Now, what was the meaning of the term Republic? Why it meant a state governed for the whole interest of the community. Was the interest of the whole community, he would ask, considered by any State, whether a republic or not, when slavery was allowed to exist? Yet such was the state of things in Republican America. Why even the Autocrat of Russia, who held his authority from God alone, admitted that the Government should be carried on for the benefit of the people; and he would venture to say that the Government of Russia was far more like a Republic than the government of America, for in the latter country they did not profess to carry on the Government for the benefit of the whole, for there it was said that all men were born equal with one another, with the exception of negroes. (Laughter.) They had not the liberty of the press in America, neither had they religious liberty, for a man in that country could not alter his religious convictions with respect to slavery unless that conviction was that it was patriarchal. He hoped the periodicals of Great Britain would take some pains to hold up in their true character a large number of persons in America who called themselves abolitionists.—Those who did so were the very worst enemies the anti-slavery advocate had to deal with, for they called themselves abolitionists because they did not wish it to be known how hostile they were to the just principles of humanity. It was one thing for them to call themselves abolitionists, and another to be so in reality. It was upon record, and history would therefore prove it, that at the time of the adoption of the American Constitution it was stated, that not half a century would elapse before every State in America would put a total and entire end to slavery, and but for these terms, it was his firm belief that that instrument would never have received the sanction of the States. The truth was, every State in America was by that instrument placed under a solemn obligation to put an end to slavery. He trusted that the British people would labor to convince the clergy of the necessity of this great work, for hitherto he must confess that the British clergy were more in favor of emancipation than they were in America—(Cheers.) He trusted that the people of this country would send forth the voice of earnest and affectionate remonstrance among the clergy on this subject, in order that they might improve upon the American clergy what their duties really were; and he would venture to say, that if they only put the 17,000 clergy of America right upon this subject, they would deal such a blow upon the monster slavery as would send him staggering to his own dark hiding place. They did not want ministers in America to partake of their hostilities, and pronounce them to be excellent, but what they wanted was, that they should come there prepared heart and soul to exert every power that they possessed to accomplish so great a work as that of the total extinction of slavery from the face of the globe—(Cheers.) By accomplishing such an object they would do something for the cause of humanity, Christianity, and justice. But, then, it was said that slavery was advocated and enforced in the Bible. Now, if it were so, with all the veneration that he had for that holy book, if it were shown to him that it sanctioned the traffic in human flesh, he would throw it from him, and learn again his religion and philosophy from the flowers of the fields. (Cheers.) It had been proved that emancipation was not only practicable, but profitable, and the slave-owners must, therefore, either admit themselves wrong or assert that slavery was a Christian institution.—They had chosen the latter, and they must abide by the decision. The worthy gentleman sat down amidst much cheering.

Colonel Miller wished to make a few observations before the resolution was put. He was sorry to say that in America every species of Christianity, the Baptist, the Wesleyan, the Presbyterian, and all other denominations, were owners of slaves. This was alike disgraceful to the parties concerned, and the country in which it took place.

The Rev. Mr. Keep, from the Oberlin Institute next addressed the meeting. He had intended to have done so at some length, but many of his observations had been anticipated by

those who had preceded him, who had come from his native country. He felt that scarcely any individuals of the human family were convened under circumstances of so deep and solemn a character as those that attended that Convention. He had wished to have presented a few statements in regard to the ministry and churches. He had been in the ministry in America ever since 1805, and would give his public attestation to the fact which had been so often persisted in on the floor of that room, that it was in the ministry and in the churches that slavery now found its strongest possible support. The Rev. gentleman then mentioned several facts and anecdotes illustrative of the contumely and cruelty with which a colored person was treated in America, and proceeded to observe that the abolition enterprise in America had its foundation in deep and solemn spiritual feeling. There were those in that country who had sighed and cried for the abomination of the land—who had gone before God in sackcloth, and habitually from week to week, and year to year, and who now saw the fruits of their prayers in such instances as that of their brother near him, who a little time ago was a slaveholder, but who now, by the grace of God, had been able to shake from himself that enormity, and to be righteous before God and just in his generation. (Cheers.) He thought the debate had better be adjourned till the following day, and allow their American brethren to tell their story in their own way.—Hear them then through, let them state all, and then they would know what American slavery was. They would then know how to pray for them. English people hardly knew the degradation of the colored population. There were three millions of human beings, who had been crushed and kept down from generation to generation, with the utmost contempt heaped upon them, and the severest injury inflicted. The people of England had felt themselves degraded by the system of slavery which existed in the colonies; but what would they have felt if they had held one-sixth of their population in that state? However, if that Convention proceeded, although he did not expect to live much longer, he hoped that in five years he would see its exertions crowned with success. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Foster could not leave the room, without craving the indulgence of the meeting for a few moments. He hoped that the statement of his friend, who was not now in the room, should not be misunderstood, so as to lead to injurious consequences to the cause, and to Christianity—(Hear, hear.) The Society was based on Christian principles, and recognized no rules of action that were not sanctioned by the Holy Scriptures. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Colver, of Boston, in reference to the allusions which had been made to his country, would only say, in the language of one of the beautiful poets of England, "America, with all thy faults, I love thee still." (Applause.) He admitted that there was a great reproach upon his country for its support of slavery, and he believed that the literature of Great Britain might be of essential service in removing that stain. (Hear, hear.) It might do much towards liberating the slave-owners, the judges of the land, and the representatives of the people, from the bondage in which they were held in respect to this question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Galusha said the meeting must remember that there was but one odious blot upon the character of America. The only apology he could offer for his country, was, that it was possessed by the devil. (Cheers.) The delegates from America asked for the aid of the people of England, through their literature, their religion, and their prayers to exorcise America, and drive the demon of slavery out of her. (Cheers and a laugh.)

After a few words from Mr. Fuller and Mr. Lester, the resolution was agreed to.

The Chairman wished to say a few words, in respect to the feelings of their American friends. It was the duty of the English public to recollect that, under the blessing of God, they had been healed only very lately of their own sores. (Cheers.) They ought to thank their American brethren for exposing their ailments, and asking for assistance in removing them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Backhouse moved a resolution to the effect, that the documents which lay on the table, relating to the state of slavery in America, should be referred to a committee to consider and report thereon, with a view to their publication.

After a prolonged and very desultory conversation, the motion was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

English Baptist Union.

A special public meeting of the Baptist Union was held at New Park Street Chapel, London, on the 8th of July, for the purpose of receiving the Rev. Messrs. Galusha, Colver, and Grosvenor, who have been deputed to this body by the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention in the United States. James Low Esq., the treasurer, took the chair, and introduced the American brethren to the meeting. The Rev. gentlemen then spoke successively, and at considerable length, on American slavery, as most fearfully polluting the church of Christ in that country. They stated that not a few of their brethren had felt the evil so intensely as to resolve, that amidst all difficulties something must be attempted for its cure; and that in consequence they had met in convention in April last. They had then determined to hold no religious communion with slave-holding professors; a measure in which they wished for the concurrence of their British brethren. They had taken their present stand in the midst of many difficulties, both from avowed enemies and professed friends, and they wanted support in a holy effort which as much concerned English Christians as themselves. "Here we expected," said the Rev. Mr. Colver, in concluding his address, "to have a response both loud and long; and here I stand, in hope that such a response is to come from the hearts of my brethren. When I go back and tell them that the brethren respond here, and tell them that their hearts are with us, we shall feel our hands strengthened, and our hearts cheered; we shall thank God, and take courage." The Rev. gentlemen spoke with much force, and were greeted with expressions of applause which demonstrated that the feeling of the meeting was entirely with them. This concurrence was formally manifested, however,

er, by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, which was moved by the Rev. C. Stovel, and seconded by the Rev. J. H. Hinton.

That this meeting have heard with great satisfaction of the measures which have been taken by those of their brethren who have constituted themselves into the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention in the United States, and cheerfully declare that the most cordial endeavours shall be made on their part to sustain the exertions of their transatlantic brethren in the anti-slavery cause.

To this account it must be added, that the Baptists are the first religious body in the United States, among whom the anti-slavery spirit has been thus vigorously displayed. The members of that body who have come forward on this occasion have done themselves great honor; and we cannot but express our earnest hope, that in the movement they have made they will be speedily joined by the remaining portion of their own denomination, and followed by the other religious connexions in the Union. Appalling but unquestionable are the two assertions—first, that the countenance of christian churches is the principal support of American slavery; and secondly, that consistent action among christian churches would speedily accomplish its overthrow.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

Welcome of Messrs. Colver and Galusha.

The Rev. Mr. Colver went to the Convention at London as a delegate from the Massachusetts Abolition Society and from the National Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention; and Rev. Mr. Galusha from the Baptist Convention and the American and Foreign A. S. Society. Both returned in the Acadia, and on Wednesday evening last it was our privilege to attend a meeting of the Abolition Society to welcome their return, and listen to statements from each of the doings of the great convention. The meeting was held in the Melodion. Josiah Brackett, Esq., was called to the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Luther Lee. Mr. Colver then addressed the large and attentive audience present, in a series of most interesting statements and remarks, giving a brief but impressive view of the character, the proceedings, and the probable influence of the convention, and of the aspects of the anti-slavery cause generally, in Great Britain. He was followed in a few additional statements by Mr. Galusha. The remarks of both speakers drew forth repeated expressions of applause from the meeting, and at the conclusion, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That as friends of the enslaved, this meeting has listened with pleasure to the statements that have now been made in reference to the proceedings of the late convention, in London, of the friends of the enslaved from different parts of the Christian world, by Messrs. Colver and Galusha, delegates to that conference from this country; that in the character, the proceedings, and the results, of this first meeting of the representatives of the friends of the enslaved throughout the world, we witness a new era in the history of efforts for the universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade, and that we rejoice especially in the high ground so unanimously taken by said meeting in regard to the duty of the Christian church, and that in view of the whole, we are cheered with the assurance that the day is near, when by verdict of the civilized world, slavery will universally cease, and that, grateful to Almighty God for their safe return, we bid the delegates who have now addressed us a hearty welcome to their native land, and to renewed labors for the deliverance of enslaved millions in our midst.

The meeting was one of unusual interest, and will exert, we doubt not, a happy and abiding influence for the slave.—*Abolitionist.*

From the Emancipator.

Rev. Mr. Galusha's Meeting in New York.

Mr. Editor.—In accordance with the request of a number of brethren, a meeting was held in the meeting house of the Fourth Free Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, the 24th inst., for the purpose of listening to an address from the Rev. Elon Galusha, relative to the doings of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, of which he was a member.

On motion, Lewis Tappan, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Josiah Hatt, Secretary. The Chairman made a few remarks and called on the Rev. Elon Galusha to supplicate the throne of Grace, who after which, delivered a very able and exceedingly interesting address, treating upon the general topics of discussion before the Convention; the resolution upon church action, and the present state of feeling in England with regard to the great subject of human rights, interspersing his remarks with solemn and eloquent appeals to the conscience of the philanthropist and the Christian, for which that devoted friend of the slave is so eminent.

The following resolutions were then presented; the 1st by Lewis Tappan, Esq., and the second by R. Maplesden, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Elon Galusha, who has so worthily represented the abolitionists of this country in the Great Anti-Slavery Convention, held in the city of London, during the month of June last, and who has this evening presented in so interesting a manner a sketch of that enlightened body of philanthropists; and that our grateful acknowledgments are due to Almighty God, for the good that is resulting from the Convention, and to those brethren of different religious denominations, and parties, who have been honored as His agents in devising and executing such noble plans for the entire emancipation of our fellow men throughout the world, from the atrocious system of slavery and its twin brother the Slave Trade.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves the conduct of our brethren Galusha, Colver, Grovesnor, Birney, Stanton, and their coadjutors, who represented the abolitionists of America, in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, and we solemnly pledge ourselves to sustain them by our prayers and co-operation, until the sun shall no longer rise upon a slaveholder, or set upon a slave."

After some familiar remarks by the Chairman, in the course of which he requested abolitionists to send them to England, prayer was offered, and the meeting adjourned, much gratified with their evening repast.

Yours "as bound with them,"

JOSIAH HATT.

Methodist National Anti-Slavery Convention.

The Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention held at Utica, in May, 1835, appointed a committee to call another Convention of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in the M. E. Church, at such time and place as should afterwards be deemed expedient. That Committee have issued a call for a second Convention to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the city of New York. All members of that church who believe in the inherent sinfulness of slavery, are invited to attend. In the call the Committee say—

In the opinion of many, the time has come when the abolitionists in the Methodist E. Church, to

form an American Anti-Slavery Society, and especially, for the expression of their opinion as to what course should be taken in the disposition of our money for missionary and other benevolent purposes.

From the Voice of Freedom.

The Contrast.

The following contrasts well with the conduct of American churches: "About the middle of the third century, several Christians, male and female, from the Numidian churches in Northern Africa, were taken captive by the bordering savage tribes. The Numidian churches were too poor to pay the full ransom demanded, and applied to Carthage for assistance. It was readily granted to the amount of about \$4000, and sent to them, with a letter from the Bishop, from which the following are extracts:

"We could view the captivity of our brethren no otherwise than our own, since we both belong to one body; and not only love but religion also, excites and strengthens us to redeem in our brethren, members of our own body. For the apostle says, 'Know ye not that ye are God's temple, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?' (1 Cor. 3, 16.) We must then, even if affliction were not sufficient to induce us to help our brethren, we must then reflect that the temples of God are in captivity; and these temples of God ought not by our neglect to remain long in bondage. We must, with all our powers seek by our obedience, to gain the approbation of Christ, our Judge, our Lord and our God. Since the apostle Paul says, 'as many of you as are baptized put on Christ,' so in our captive brethren we must see before us Christ, who has ransomed us from the danger of captivity, who hath redeemed us from the danger of death; who has freed us from the abyss of sin, who now remains and dwells in us, to keep him from the hands of barbarians; with a small sum of money to ransom him who has ransomed us by his cross and blood; who has permitted this to take place, that our faith may be proved thereby—whether one will do that for another which he would wish might be done for himself if he were one held by the barbarians. We wish, indeed, that no such thing may happen in future, but should it happen to prove the love of our hearts and try our faith, neglect not to inform us of it; for be assured that our whole church prays to God, that no such calamity may happen, but should it ever, we will joyfully and liberally aid you."—*Zions Watchman.*

Thus this ancient African church by their practice exemplified the true spirit of the gospel, and remembered those in bonds, as bound with them. Did they act as Christians? Go then and do likewise. But they were Africans; and are you willing that Africans should be more like Christians than Americans? They too were many of them martyrs; do you think those American Christians, who enslave their brethren, defile the temple of God, lacerate the body of Christ, and would not give a shilling to ransom a brother from slavery, will ever be martyrs? Or do you believe that those modern ministers, who are careful never to pray for those in bonds, will ever stand with the excellent Cyran on Mount Zion? No never. If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his. They belong to another master, and he will have his own; but into the New Jerusalem they can never come.

Temperance.

From the Olive Leaf and Weekly Messenger.

Facts.

Passing up Richmond Street, some little time since, I overheard two small boys disputing upon Temperance. One was strenuously laboring to convince the other that it was wrong to drink cider. Whether he succeeded or not, I cannot tell; but the fact proves that the youth of our land both think and reason upon Temperance questions.

Another.—I saw a boy going from a circus tent towards a grog-mill, near the old glass-house, with an oil feeder in his hand. He stopped in the street, opposite the shop, as if hesitating what to do. As I passed along, I heard him say to himself: "I don't want to go there, it's a real rum-hole!" Although he was a bad boy, had enough to be hanging about a circus yet he had too much principle—too much self-respect, to be caught in a rum-hole. This is not a solitary case. Few boys, however wicked, are willing thus to disgrace themselves.

One more.—Passing up Westminster street, I found an old man in the gutter, unable to help himself. Two or three small lads were trying to lift him on to the side-walk. Having ascertained where he lived, I assisted in conveying him thither. A woman opened the door of his miserable abode, but disappeared as we entered. I shall never forget that scene. I was alone with an aged but drunken man in the midst of poverty and wretchedness. Suggesting to the side of the house, he took my hand, and warmly pressed it. Tears rolled down his sunken cheeks, as he gave me one wild look. My heart was moved. There was gratitude, shame, remorse, warning, in his countenance. I never read or heard any thing that so eloquently described the woes of intemperance, and sent such a thrilling warning to my soul. Long speeches and labored arguments are very well—but facts—simple as they may be—appeal at once to our understanding and sympathies.

Providence, Aug. 8th, 1840. E.

From the Western Temperance Intelligencer.

The Rum Seller's Chances of Success.

If any man in business, or about to enter into it, wishes some data by which he can calculate on his chances of success, we will call his attention to the following statement which has been furnished by a gentleman who had an ample opportunity for knowing.

I will send you a list of retailers in intoxicating liquor in the last twelve years, in Columbia, Missouri.

1. Made money—but died a drunkard.
2. A drunkard and worthless.
3. A drunkard—failed.
4. A drunkard—failed.
5. A drunkard—failed—stole a horse and ran off.

6 & 7. A firm—one a drunkard—both failed.
8. A firm—failed—one a drunkard.
9. A drunkard—failed.
10. A drunkard—failed.
11. A drunkard—failed.
12. A drunkard—failed.
13. A drunkard—failed.
14. A drunkard—failed.
15. A drunkard—failed.
16 & 17. A firm—habits bad—made money, but all gone.

18. Died drunk—awful death.
19. Failed, and gone to a drunkard's grave.
20. A firm—died drunk.
21. A firm—made money, but a short time—sunk money, one failed.
22. A firm—failed.
23. A firm—failed.
24. In business a short time, sunk money.

25. & 26. A firm, in business a short time, sunk money, one failed.
27. & 28. A firm, a short time, sunk money.
29. A drunkard—failed.
30. In business a short period—failed.
31. A drunkard—failed.
32. & 33. A firm, in business a short period, sunk money.
34. Failed.
35. In business a short period, sunk money.
36. In business a short period—failed.
37. & 38. A firm—failed.
39. Worthless.
40. & 41. A firm—failed, one a drunkard.
Not one of them at this time have any hopes of heaven. O Lord, have mercy on the poor sinners that dare deal in intoxicating liquor, is the prayer of the friend of the despised drunkards.

General Intelligence.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 22.

Afflicting Calamity.

Full of the Draw of the State Street Basin Bridge.—Our city is the scene of a most distressing and calamitous dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon just as the steamboats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the bridge over the Canal Basin, the draw broke and precipitated from seventy to eighty persons and three or four horses into the basin. They fell about twenty feet into twelve feet water. The struggling for life among the sufferers was brief but awful. We shudder at the horrid recollection of it. Hundreds of Citizens, with a dozen boats, sprang to the relief of their drowning fellow-citizens. At 7 o'clock, 18 dead bodies had been recovered, of which we only learn the names of the following:

James Himmam, constable, of this city.
Mr. Driscoll, merchant, of Fulton.

Charles Lyons, tobacco pedler, of this city.
A son of Jacob Menderer, of Columbia st., 14 years old.

A son of Sybrant Kettle, of this city, 16 years old.
Roderick Davidson, an interesting and promising youth, employed in this office, 16 years old.

Groseclock, a boy, belonging to the boat Mahawk.

Mr. Cavenor, an insane man, from Westmoreland, Oneida County, under the charge of Mr. Stevens and Orin I. Feller, of Rome, on his way to Hudson. Cavenor and Fuller were lost and Stephens saved.

Samuel Van Buren, of German Flats, a canal driver, who was assisting Fuller to get Cavenor to the boat.

Francis Rogers, laborer of this city.
Wood, a boy about 16 years old, of this city.
Thomas McDowell, of this city.

Willie L. Morey, of Vermont.
Jones, of this city.
H. L. Hoffman, of Fultonville.

Smith Matthews, of Troy.
A part of the draw fell after most of the sufferers were in the water, from which many were injured. Others were wounded by the struggling horses. The body of Mr. Himmam and that of the boy, show severe wounds.

Capt. Jacobs, of the boat Col. Littlejohn, who was assisting with the insane man, though in the midst of the destructive scene, was saved.

This dreadful loss of life was occasioned by the refractory conduct of the insane man, who was refused to be carried off by the police. His resistance drew a crowd which blocked up the passage until the mass of people and carts became too heavy for the draw. Officer Himmam, the moment the draw gave way, was endeavoring to disperse the crowd.

A large number of citizens continued their search for the bodies until dark. Several missing persons are supposed to be numbered among the dead.

Medical gentlemen continued their efforts to restore life until hope expired. All their exertions were unavailing.

"*Singular and Suspicious circumstances.*"—About two weeks ago, a young man, named Geo. E. Kinney, residing in Ballard Place, died suddenly with what was said to be by some Asiatic cholera. As he belonged to one of the independent companies, he was buried with military honors.

There was some suspicion, however, as to the real cause of his death, and the body was disinterred, and examined by several distinguished physicians. A large quantity of corrosive poison (arsenic) was found in his stomach, and there could be no doubt that his death was produced from that cause.

Here the matter rests for the present.

Mr. Kinney was married some few years ago, to the widow of the late Rev. Enoch W. Freeman of Lowell. She had previously been divorced from her husband. It will be recollected by many who read this, that her marriage to Mr. Freeman caused a great deal of discontent in the society over which he was pastor, and was the occasion of much talk, and perhaps no little scandal.

It will also be recollected that Mr. Freeman was taken suddenly ill on Sunday, just as he entered his pulpit, and died in much the same manner with Mr. Kinney. His death, too, was attributed to the cholera, but we believe no examination of the stomach was made. These circumstances have caused no little talk in this city, and well they may. We of course draw no inferences from the facts we have stated, except to repeat that they are of a suspicious character, and demand further investigation.

We learn that the remains of Rev. Mr. Freeman have been exhumed, and the circumstances are of a nature to confirm the suspicion that he died by poison. The contents of his stomach will be submitted to a chemical analysis. It is said that Mrs. Kinney has absconded. She is represented as possessing great personal attractions, and intelligence, but has never been remarkable for cultivating the moral sentiments. The whole affair, which has caused no little excitement in this city, will doubtless be strictly investigated.—*Boston Times.*

The House of Assembly, Rhode Island, have decided not to have its sessions opened with prayer upon the alleged ground,

1st. That it would do violence to the Constitution—as well as,

2d. To the conscience of some of its members—besides,

3d. Being a union of church and state.

Now we ask permission to suggest as a remedy for this difficulty.

1st. To alter the Constitution so as to admit of prayer in that body. On,

2d. The members be elected in future, possessed of consciences not likely to sustain injury by prayer. On,

3d. To disprove the statement of Dr. Franklin; That, "If a sparrow cannot fall without the notice of God; an empire cannot rise without his aid."—*Olive Leaf.*

Important Mail Arrangement.—We understand that an arrangement has been finally effected with the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company for carrying the mail, and that it goes into immediate effect. By this arrangement our citizens will receive their New York and southern letters and papers from three to four hours earlier than heretofore.—*Hartford Times.*

Thomas C. Perkins Esq., of Hartford, was appointed yesterday Attorney for that county, in place of Isaac Perkins, Esq., deceased.

Summary.

The Kingston (U. C.) Chronicle of the 8th instant announces the arrival there of Hulseman the engraver and counterfeiter. He arrived there on the 6th inst. and took up his quarters in the British American Hotel.

James O. Fitch, an old and respectable inhabitant of Rochester, formerly an inn-keeper, and engaged in business to a considerable extent, committed suicide in that city on the 18th inst. by drowning himself in the canal.

James Dorsey, blacksmith, killed his wife by strangulation at Lockport last Sunday week. Dorsey and his victim were both addicted to drunkenness, and when the officers of justice entered the house, they found the corpse lying on the floor, and the wretched man asleep upon his miserable bed.

Mosely Clapp has had a verdict for damages to the amount of \$308 33 cents, given in his favor against the town of Orange, Mass., for a broken leg and other injuries sustained by being precipitated in a wagon, from a steep descent on the road, while turning out for another vehicle—there being no rail and the road being narrow. The verdict is doubled by the statute.

The population of the Territory of Wisconsin, according to the new census, is 30,747. It comprises 22 counties. The Legislature convened at Madison on the 4th inst. for the appointment of Representatives under the new census.

Forty thousand dollars is the sum required to carry the Bunker Hill Monument to the height originally contemplated, 220 feet. The Newburyport Herald says, that two gentlemen, Mr. Amos Lawrence of Boston, and Mr. True, a wealthy citizen of New Orleans, have pledged themselves to give \$10,000 each towards it, if the remaining \$20,000 is raised during the present year.

The Northampton Courier says that Roswell Stevens of N. Wilbraham, was killed at the depot at Wilbraham, on Wednesday last week, in the following manner. He was endeavoring to jump upon one of the cars of the freight train, before its speed had been checked; and, persisting in spite of the remonstrances of the Conductor he fell beneath the car, and was crushed to death by the wheels of the train. He has left a wife and five children. No blame is attached to the Conductor.

A late Paris paper says that a very humble individual, who had been fixing the electric spark for public lighting, and that he had produced a permanent flame of 30 inches in diameter, which would light a great part of Paris. The only danger attending it is said to be in the apparatus of supply, which must be desolated, as it is so strongly charged that a person touching it would be struck dead immediately.

Our countryman, Catlin has prepared for the press a magnificent work on the American Indians and the scenery and sports of the country west of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. John Smith of Tyrone township, Fayette county, Pa. died on the 15th inst. aged 31 years. He was stung on the back of the neck by a bumble-bee, while engaged in making hay, and died of lock jaw about three days afterwards.

The ex U. S. Senator, Mangum, is now elected to the Senate of North Carolina from Orange county in that State.

On Friday last, a lad of fourteen, a son of Newton Cowles, residing near Warrington, Va., was caught by the wheels of a threshing machine, which he was attending, and one of his lower limbs so much lacerated thereby as to occasion his death in about twelve hours.

A trunk, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Nesbit, of Georgia, and which was taken at New Carolina, has been picked up on Baldhead beach. And it is stated in the Charleston papers that a portion of the wreck and a mahogany table has been found in the neighborhood of Georgetown S. C.

The remains of the animal found by Mr. Koch, of St. Louis, have been properly set up, and its entire length is 30 feet, and its height 15 feet. What a monster it must have been when alive. It is believed to be a specimen of the *Tetralodon*, of Godman, a species whose existence was doubted at the time when that distinguished naturalist announced it.

The Globe says:—We understand that Major James D. Graham, with Lieutenants Lee and Tomlinson, and a company of Topographical Engineers, have been ordered on the survey of the due north line of the North Eastern Boundary.

The Danville Rifle of the 15 says: The Hon. S. H. Anderson departed this life, at the residence near Lancaster, in Garrard county Ky., on Tuesday the 11th inst. During his illness which lasted several months, he suffered greatly, but was ever patient and cheerful. He died at 8 o'clock, and was interred in the cemetery on Wednesday the 12th inst.

The population of Buffalo, according to the census just completed, is 18,356.

Mr. John Harley and David Everhart, both farmers at Salem, Tuscarawas county, O., were killed by lightning at the house of the latter on the 1st inst.

The mail-bag by the steamship Acadia contained over 15,000 letters, for all parts of the country, which were assorted and mailed within six hours from the time of reception, at the Post Office.

The Sutherland (Ky.) Times of July 27 say, "Yesterday evening, about half past six o'clock, our town was thrown into a state of agitation from the fact of Johnson T. Woodbridge shooting John Christy, who fell dead immediately. We refrain from making any remarks at present as the case will undergo an examination to-day before the proper authorities."

We regret to learn that as Mr. R. S. Stearns, of Salem, Mass., was passing through Salem street, in a gig, his horse took fright from the upsetting of a load of bricks, when the vehicle was upset, and Mr. S. thrown out, and so badly injured that he expired at five o'clock this morning.

The Bangor Whig states that Col. Parks, the Marshal, has returned from the Madawaska territory, and that the population of the settlement according to the census which has been taken, is 3500.

A personal recounter, growing out of politics, occurred at Somerville, Tenn., some days since, between the Van Buren Elector, in the 13th district, L. H. Coe and P. T. Scraggs, a lawyer, and a prominent friend of the Administration. Scraggs was shot in the abdomen, and was not expected to survive.

The Boston Post states that the Easton, Ms. Almshouse was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock last Saturday morning, the 15th—and such was the progress of the flames that 4 of the inmates were burnt to death, and another has since died from injuries received. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Steam Fire Engine.—We learn that the Mechanics Institute have awarded their gold medal to the inventor or rather the compiler of a Steam Fire Engine, and that the Fire Insurance companies have ordered one of the engines built at a cost of six thousand dollars. This plan is to keep the water in the boiler always heated by means of a permanent stove in the engine house, and to keep two horses always harnessed ready to drag the engine to the place of work. In this way the machinery will be ready to work at once on arrival at the scene of action. This engine is expected to throw a column of water to the top of any building in the city, and in such quantities as not to stimulate the fire, but put it out.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Extract of a letter dated Tuscaloosa, Alabama, August 12th:

"It has not been so sickly in this country for 20 years, as it is at this time. About 50 in this city are now down with the fever, and six or seven are reported to be worse in the countries below, than at this place."

Communications.

For the Christian Reflector.

Unity—Confidence—Forthrightness—Success.
"Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus; who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God; but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross."

I wish to make a solemn appeal from these solemn words of the Apostle Paul. I wish to do it, in the spirit of our blessed Master. I trust it is the love of Christ that constrains me. I am anxious to call the attention of my beloved brethren, to some thoughts connected with the prosecution of the cause of the slave in the Baptist church. These thoughts are the result of nature and prayerful deliberation, and as such I now lay them before the minds of all my readers.

1. **Unity.** If there ever was a time when as a people we should be sacredly united, that time is NOW. Our cause is great. Our foes are many. Our time is short. It becomes us, therefore, to come to the work before us, as did the wall-builders of old, with a united mind. A child may see that we can do nothing efficiently unless we do.

2. **Confidence.** This is the living spring of true charity. Next to unity, we want that natural confidence in each other, which is the strongest bond of holy brotherhood. We want that charity which not only "thinketh no evil," but speaketh it not; which believeth and hopeth all things well, of those who are our fellow helpers in the work of mercy. O! there is something in this sweet confidence, that gives a peace truly passing all understanding. In view of its full enjoyment, I entreat my beloved brethren to cast away their suspicions and jealousies. They are unworthy tenants of hearts that beat so nobly for the oppressed. They produce injury to themselves, and wound the feelings of those who willingly suffer and labor with them. I entreat my brethren at once to discard from their bosoms these unworthy guests.

3. **Forthrightness.** This is more refreshing, if possible, than any thing else of the kind. In the ardor of sympathy—in the firm conviction of wrong—in the intense anxiety for the radical cure of evil—an impatient zeal is sometimes manifested, which requires in co-workers great forbearance and self-possession. I hope this thought will not be lost on the considerate among us. It struck me with great force, as it occurred in the proceedings of the World's Convention. And I desire it may be remembered by the officers and members of the next National Convention God may call us as a people to hold. O! that we might all thus enjoy what it is to forbear with one another in love—each esteeming others better than himself.

4. **Success.** I cannot doubt that ultimate success will crown such a spirit as this. Our own hearts will succeed in enjoying the blessing of God. Our churches will succeed in giving a right testimony against all wrong. Our slave-holding brethren will succeed in listening to us calmly and kindly. Our slaveholding brethren will succeed in the enjoyment of the sweet conviction that we are their friends, and that God will own and bless our arduous labors for their good.

It is in such a spirit as this that I hope meetings will be held in Boston, New York and Rochester, to hear the report of our delegates to London.

It is in such a spirit I hope our editors will continue to unite.

It is in such a spirit I hope our next Conventions will all be called and carried through.

And I trust it is in such a spirit that I now enter on my work, as an Agent of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, in the counties of Worcester and Middlesex. I shall soon commence visiting the Pastors and churches, as the good Providence of God may open the door. I come humbly to his feet, and cast myself unreservedly on his gracious arm. I come to my dear countrymen "speaking the truth in love;" and I ask a patient, candid, prayerful hearing, for the truth's sake.

And, especially, I ask a continued remembrance in the prayers of the saints. Ah! this is what we want now more than, almost anything else.

"When Moses stood with arms spread wide, Success was poured on Israel's side; But when, through weariness, they failed, That moment Amalek prevailed."

Commending myself, therefore, and the sacred cause I represent, to God, and to the word of his grace, I shall in a few days enter on the important duties of my Agency. I ask from my coadjutors such facilities as they are able to command.

CHARLES W. DENISON.

Worcester, Aug. 25, 1840.

For the Christian Reflector.

Western Education.

West Springfield, Erie Co. Pa. Aug. 2, 1840.

To the corresponding committee of the Western Education Society and others.

Dear Brethren,—In reply to your kind epistle addressed to us by Bro. Denison of Paterson, N. J. we deem it proper to confine our remarks to two or three particular points, which have no doubt been laid before you in part, if not in full by our Agent Bro. Abel Brown Jr. and

1. The destitution and wants of the west, and

II. What kind of education we need to promote the interest and prosperity of this extensive region.

1. The destitution and wants, &c.

It is true that there is a degree of attention paid to the various branches of what is called a common education, but as yet there is but little attention paid to those more thorough branches of an education which ought to be enjoyed by all of every grade and color through the length and breadth of this great Republic. This region is becoming thickly settled with inhabitants from various parts not only of our own, but other countries.—And besides this, among the mass of inhabitants here, as well as elsewhere, there is to be found a systematic and wide spread illiteracy.—It has enlisted in the

Christian Reflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840.

Extracts from the Editor's Journal.

London, June 30, 1840.

By invitation the American Delegates spent the evening with that learned and worthy gentleman, WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D. in Park Square, Regents Park. Dr. Beattie is the author of several literary works of much merit. His residence is on one of those beautiful squares which make "the West End" of London the pride of the kingdom. By both himself and his amiable lady we were received and entertained with that generous frankness and unaffected and unostentatious politeness, which while they make the actors worthy of the truest respect, make the stranger forget that he is a stranger. And here I am strongly tempted to say that Republican aristocracy would not, in my opinion, lose any portion of real dignity by taking lessons of simple good manners from some of the most honored subjects of the British Queen, or from the Queen herself.

To day by appointment, July 1, the Baptist Delegates met the committee of the Baptist Union at their Rooms in Fenchurch Street Court and were received with fraternal affection. We there met, also, Br. Archibald Maclay of New York, who was then and still is fulfilling an agency in this country in behalf of the Am. and For. Bible Society. Without any suggestion from us of a desire for such an interview with Br. Maclay, the Committee having heard it reported that his sentiments differed essentially from ours on the subject of slavery, had written him in Wales requesting that he would be present on this occasion for an explanation. He accordingly came, the distance being about two hundred miles. The desired explanation between us took place to the general if not entire satisfaction of the Committee, Br. Maclay avowing most emphatically his supreme abhorrence of slavery, and avowing that he "could no more own a slave than he could commit MURDER." It appeared, also, that he had previously addressed a letter to a member of the Committee in which he had very fully declared the same sentiments. The Committee now inquired of him if he was willing to have that letter published. With a slight show of reluctance, he consented to its publication, and I shall expect its appearance at an early day. I know not what our southern Baptists will say, when they shall see proof of Br. Maclay's Abolitionism over his own personal signature. I cannot but hope that the influence of Br. M. will be salutary on several of his New York Brethren, particularly, S. H. Cone and S. G. Sommers whose position, I fear, is very far from being favorable to the cause of Emancipation. My prayer is that God will turn the hearts of all our American Baptists with a holy zeal to the advocacy and practical furtherance of this great cause. Our English brethren have taken ground from which, I am persuaded they can never, by all the art of sophistry, be made to recede.

Such men as John Howard Hinton, Thomas Price, Thomas Morgan and many others of equal intellectual power and moral worth stand emulated in the promulgation of gospel truth—too completely to be transfixed with the light and fragile arrows of pro-slavery argumentation, whether shot across the Atlantic or brought over to this island to be used at a shorter distance. "Human Responsibility" on this subject is here not thought to be limited within quite so narrow a circle as the sacred conscience of a wicked man.

I may remark in concluding the minute of this interesting day that Wayland's book of "Limitations" is regarded and spoken of by our brethren in England as "a cold-blooded" and "very strange book." The time, I hope, is near when he will sincerely and publicly repent ever having written such a book. In an article which has just appeared in the Eclectic Review are the following just strictures upon it. "Its reasoning instantly transports us to the frigid zone. The author appears to be a pure intellectual abstraction, a mere automaton, without nerves or sensibilities of any kind. A more finished specimen of cold-blooded indifference to the wrongs and miseries of his fellow creatures we never expect to witness." At some future day, it may be well to republish the Article entire in America, with, perhaps, some additional strictures.

C. P. GROSVENOR.

England Baptist Union.

The following resolutions passed at the annual session of this body April 27, 1840 were forwarded to the friends of the cause in this country. They are peculiarly acceptable. It is hoped that they may at least have the effect to prompt the inquiry in some around us, whether their present reserve and opposition on this subject be right or, for a much longer time even expedient.

On the motion of the Rev. T. Price, D. D., seconded by Rev. C. Stovel, it was resolved unanimously:—

1. That this Union, convened in Annual Session, feels bound to reiterate its strong and deepening conviction of the inherent wickedness of the slave system recently existing in our colonies, and still perpetuated, in fearful magnitude, and with features of increasing rigour and cruelty among our brethren of the United States.

2. That while we rejoice in the fact of many of the ministers and other members of our denomination having given in their adhesion to the righteous principle of immediate abolition,—a principle so consonant to the spirit, and so clearly deducible from the precepts of our holy faith,—we deeply deplore that the great majority of our churches in that country are still either directly engaged in upholding the slave system, or by their supineness and silence, are lending it the aid of a most criminal neutrality. That we deem their conduct in this respect the more culpable from the increased attention which the subject has recently obtained, the awful disclosures of the enormity of slavery which have been made, and the faithful, earnest, and beseeching exhortations with which they have been supplied.

3. That the ministers and messengers now assembled are especially affected by the monstrous inconsistency thus exhibited by their Transatlantic brethren—an inconsistency the more glaring and inexplicable from the admissions which many of themselves have made, and the false principles by which it is attempted to justify the continued support of the system.

4. That we regard this state of things as a most serious blot upon the Christian reputation of our brethren, and as highly offensive to the God whom we serve, and therefore beseech them, for the honor of our common faith, in deference to the authority of the Lord, and in pity to the souls of their bondmen, that abandoning the plans of an ungainly expediency, they would instantly and with one accord, put from them the accursed thing, and use their legitimate influence as citizens for its entire extinction throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Massachusetts Baptist Convention.

(Report continued.)

That our feeble churches may receive more help from man let them rely more upon the Lord, in whom all fulness dwells. Let us be thankful that our benevolent operations have been permitted to proceed even at a moderate pace, and that a few needy churches have been partakers of the benefit. Appropriations varying from \$15, to \$100, have been made the past year, to fourteen different churches, amounting to the aggregate of \$618. After paying off some previous appropriations, the Board had not the means of assisting twenty-six other churches, that applied for aid. In addition to our sympathy and prayers, we gave them all we had, a tear. When our treasury will admit of it, they shall hear from us again. It is possible some may think they have been neglected; or that our funds have not been distributed in the most judicious manner. If any feeling of this kind may exist, it may not be improper to remark that our Board have acted conscientiously, and from the best information they could obtain. It is possible they may have erred, since to err is human; yet they apprehend they have not often erred the past year.—Most of our funds have come into the treasury, designated by the contributors to some particular church, or some particular object; so that in the appropriation of funds your Board have had very little discretionary power.

The fourteen churches, which received assistance, contain 802 communicants, of whom 73 were added by baptism the last year. Five of these churches dismissed their pastors; one, on account of ill health, and four, for lack of means to sustain them.

DESTITUTE PLACES.

By these we do not mean churches destitute of pastors; because these are supplied more or less with the public means of grace. We mean those places, in which there is a dearth of religious privileges, and of moral culture. There are several of these waste places, into which we might introduce the gospel with fair prospect of success, if we had the men and the means. For the present we have thought it rather desirable to strengthen posts already established, than to commence any new interest. Let us have the means, and every church that needs and deserves assistance, shall be soon supplied with the stated ministry of the Word, and even the desert places shall bloom with trees of righteousness.

Wherever a church has a faithful pastor, who enjoys the affections and confidence of his people, and is laboring successfully for their good, there it is his duty to abide; and his people are responsible for his comfortable support, if by any toils and sacrifices they can possibly sustain him. If they cannot meet his necessary expenses, they ought to be assisted. Why should the work cease? Why should he descend from his high calling, and seek some secular employment in order to obtain the necessities of life; when these necessities exist in such abundance, and perhaps some of his people have, of the very articles he needs, enough and to spare? Or, why should he spend weeks, if not months, in looking up another place, where the people are willing to sustain him? A minister of the gospel cannot live upon nothing; and the man who attempts it, must be either very foolish, or dishonest; and the people who suffer him to try the experiment, must be either very poor, or very covetous. It is possible, that we have too many ministers; but this is as it may, and be the times as they may, there is surely ability enough in the denomination, to give more permanency to the christian ministry, if our resources can be more fully developed, and properly applied.

SECRETARY.

"Exciting Topics."

Will our contemporary editor, who, in giving some account of the doings of the late Worcester Baptist Association, entirely omits "the report on slavery," and gravely counsels against the introduction of "exciting topics," on such occasions, favor us with a logical or etymological definition of these mysterious words; for if all "exciting topics" are to be excluded from all our religious bodies, it is of the last importance that the churches and the ministers should know what those topics are. If, during the current year, the Lord should double or quadruple the number of members of our churches, this would, we apprehend, become an exciting topic, if mentioned at the next association. Shall it therefore, become a contraband topic and be excluded? We wait to be taught by the wise.

The gentleman's counsel was, probably, intended to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the "exciting topic" of slavery into the Massachusetts Associations, which are about to hold their anniversary. It remains to be proved whether the free Baptists of the Bay state will submit tacitly to such arrogant dictation. Nay, the past might have taught one not slow to learn that American Baptists are neither to be flattered, frightened nor counselled out of a solemn duty they owe to God and to his children in bondage.

Union Meeting at Groton Mass.

"The discussions of the meeting," says the N. H. Bapt. Reg. "were much embarrassed by a motley band of mystics, made up of two or three Unitarian clergymen from Boston and vicinity, of the transcendental school, six or eight fanatical visionaries from Cape Cod, of the Cochran stamp, and some eight or ten persons who are technically designated Perfectionists. These mystics unitedly opposed all church organizations and contended that every one was or might be a church by himself." The same paper says that this meeting assembled on the 12th inst. and continued three days.

We know not whether the above description is correct or not, but of one thing we are sure, viz. that either we Americans are becoming a very wonderful people, or such descriptions are wonderfully slanderous. In either case, we are fast acquiring a reputation abroad, which is by no means very desirable.

Convention at Hartford, Conn.

By invitation, we attended a Convention of Anti-Slavery friends at Hartford on Wednesday last. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing reports from the London Convention by some of the Delegates. The Convention held three sessions; and, if we may judge of the state of the anti-slavery cause in Connecticut by the goodly number in attendance or by the deep interest taken in the information communicated, the friends of the slave in that state have reason to thank God and take courage. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressive of the most hearty approval of the doings of the World's Convention.

Interesting information was, also, given by a gentleman (Mr. Griswold we believe) relative to the present state of the Amistad captives, and the great improvement they have made in reading and in the knowledge of the scriptures. We hope that the community will not lose sight of those unhappy persons, who are yet held in custody, again to be put on trial, after having twice, if we are not mistaken, been tried and acquitted. Deep and perpetual infamy will attach to the character of our republic, if justice should not be awarded to them; and that at an early day. What would be thought of even an African tribe which should not immediately restore to their native country a number of American citizens stolen from their homes by another African tribe and carried by them to be reduced to perpetual slavery beyond the Atlantic, but, providentially escaping from their captors, fallen into the power of the first mentioned tribe? What but the severest execration would be awarded to such participants in the unmanly and cruel deed of the unprincipled kidnappers?

"We to that state or that individual who shall presume to lay a ruthless hand on such victims of avarice and oppression. Of heaven, earth and hell, the last, only, could regard the act without a shudder of ineffable horror and disgust. The Abolitionists of Connecticut should look well to the safety of their important charge."

Baptism.

REV. MILES SANDFORD, late minister in charge of the Pontiac Circuit, Michigan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was baptized in the Clinton River at Pontiac Village on the 25th of April last by Rev. Joseph Elliot, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, in presence of a numerous crowd of spectators, many of whom had listened with deep interest to a sermon delivered by Br. Sandford in the Baptist meeting-house immediately preceding his receiving baptism, on "reasons for not continuing in the Methodist Episcopal Church." Br. Sandford is now preaching to the Baptist Church at Stony Creek, and will soon be ordained as Pastor of that Church. He is universally esteemed by his acquaintances as a good sermonizer, a sound scholar, and an able minister of the New Testament of irreproachable moral and christian character.

Worcester C. M. L. High School.

Oxford, Aug. 24, 1840.

Dear Br. Grosvenor.—We had the pleasure of attending the Examination of the Worcester County Manual Labor High School on Tuesday and Wednesday the 18th and 19th inst., and are happy to state that the result of the examination was such as the elevated character of the Institution demands. Under the new Principal, Mr. Wheeler, the same rigid analysis and thorough, critical investigation in the course of instruction seems to have been pursued, as formerly. Of course the grand object is not to have it said that much ground has been gone over, but that whatever is attempted be thoroughly executed. Any amount of knowledge is considered unimportant unless it be of practical value. These views of education we believe to be correct. The friends of the Institution should remember the pecuniary embarrassments under which it labors from the original cost of land and permanent fixtures, and so remember them as to grant essential relief.

Located as is this school in the heart of the Commonwealth, combining at once all the advantages of a delightful country seat and the large commercial city, together with the merits of a well earned reputation, we think, it cannot fail to secure the continued sympathy, patronage, benefactions and prayers of a virtuous and enlightened community. We are happy to learn that some young men from the Institution design entering college next commencement, at Brown University. The next term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

Yours Respectfully, A. Vinton.

For the Christian Reflector.

Br. Grosvenor.—The past three weeks I have spent in the vicinity of Keene, N. H. and I thought it would be interesting to the friends of pure religion to hear of its triumphs in that region. The Baptist church in Richmond, N. H. in May, last numbered 20,—a feeble band. At that time Rev. Mr. Peacock came among them and commenced a series of religious meetings, which continued three weeks. As the fruits of these and other efforts, by the church, 31 have been baptized, and more are indulging the hope that their feet have been placed upon the Rock of Ages. The church now numbers, I think, fifty three. The Baptists own half of quite a pretty meeting-house; and the Unitarians own the other half. The Baptists occupy the house one half of the time and as much of the other part as is not occupied by the Unitarians. This church is desirous of securing the labors of some one to go in and out before them and break into them the bread of life.

The Lord has revived his work in Fitzwilliam, Jaffrey, and some other places in that vicinity. In Fitzwilliam, between 40 and 50 have been hopelessly converted in connection with the Baptist church, and in all the above places, the good work is still progressing. Let the friends of Zion lift up the prayers that God would continue to work like himself, that his cause may advance and be built up in those places where for years Zion has languished.

Yours, &c. A. G.

Worcester, Aug. 24, 1840.

We are informed that the new, neat and spacious House, recently erected by the First Baptist Society in Fall River, will be dedicated to the worship of the Most High, by appropriate religious services, on Wednesday Sept. 16, (two weeks from next Wednesday.) A number of ministers and lay brethren are expected from neighboring churches on the occasion, and all who feel interested are hereby requested to attend and participate in the solemnities of the day. Services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

"This Enlightened Nineteenth Century!"—We

have received, in a letter from Dr. WILLIAM TRACY, a worthy brother in New York, an account of a very singular and very shameful transaction in the South Baptist Church in that city, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. G. Sumner; viz. the expulsion, for his abolitionism only, of our excellent brother, Dr. WILLIAM TRACY. Our correspondent intimates that a full statement of the infamous affair (infamous to the Church, though honorable to the persecuted friend of the slave) will be published. Let us have the facts. The case is one of great interest and will be so regarded by the community, when the history of it shall have been brought out. We hope that no pains will be spared to elicit the facts, and that this duty will be attended to without delay.

Letter from Mrs. C. H. Vinton.

The following is a copy of a letter from C. H. Vinton, a Missionary in Bernah, to the Female Missionary Society of the 2nd Church in Danbury, Ct., which we copy from the Christian Secretary.

NEWVILLE, Jan. 27, 1840.

DEAR SISTERS IN CHRIST.—About a month since I had the happy privilege of receiving a box of articles made up by you for the benefit of our Karen schools. We indeed feel grateful to your kind remembrance of us away here in this heathen land; and especially do I cheer our hearts to be assured that you pray for us. The Lord is blessing our labors, but how much of our success depends upon the prayers of our brethren and sisters at home can only be known at the Judgment day. Pray on then dear friends, believing that "praying brethren is never spent in vain" although you may not know all the instances of conversion in answer to your petitions till you go to reap what you have sown in your heavenly Master's kingdom.

We were sorry that you did not feel sufficiently acquainted with us to write us a long letter, giving us an account of the state of religion with you and all that region. Be assured that though far from home, friends and country yet the interests of our Zion here are near to our hearts as ever. If Zion prosper we want to rejoice with her, if she languish we had rather weep over her than remain in ignorance of her condition. I have thought much of late of the case of good old Eli. He could hear of the defeat of Israel, and the death of his own sons and still sustain the shock. But when they told him that the ark of God was taken, he fell and died. Thus with us, our brethren and sisters, inform us of the death of some friends brothers or sisters. But O! may God grant that we may never hear that the ark of God is betrayed into the hands of her enemies! I know that it is difficult for our American friends to feel our isolated condition and our need of religious correspondence with friends at home, yet we need to keep all the means of grace, you have christian society in abundance every week a religious newspaper comes to your door and perhaps other periodicals in abundance. How different are our circumstances? At this moment in which I write I do not suppose that there is another white person within 60 miles of me. Mr. Vinton is still beyond the mountains upon the Shan mountains preaching to multitudes who never saw a white man before. In travelling from place to place, wearied with the labors, he has no kind host such as a christian brother to receive him—no: nor a tavern to put up at, but sometimes stops, spreads out his portable bed in a native hut, or open shed, and sometimes the distance is so great that he cannot arrive at either; and spreads his bed beneath the open sky.

I received a letter from him last week stating that he suffered somewhat with the cold, it being colder on the mountains than in any place since he left America. And now I will leave you to judge—do not think that what we have separated from our brethren and sisters in Maulmain, and from each other that a communication from friends at home is a rich treat! I do not say this to complain of our American friends. They are kind; many of them very kind in sending us letters and periodicals and articles for our schools. For all these we feel grateful. But like other christians we need to be excited "to love and good works." And how can this be done in the absence of other means of grace but by religious correspondence and hearing of the prosperity of Zion in other places? Though many are the obstacles which the enemy throws in the way, yet we hope the cause is constantly progressing. We do not receive such rich harvest as the Missionaries do in the Sandwich Islands yet we have our yearly increase. Last year we baptized 30 Karens in this region. Our schools continue prosperous and God seems to bless this as much or more than any other department of labor. It is not among the Karens as among most other nations that we find them able to read, and ready for the written word to be put into their hands. No, that Bible so precious to us, is a sealed book to them, till they commence their Alphabet and go through their first primer. It is delightful to see some one who have been converted through the preaching of the word; and cannot spend time to attend our regular schools, come home weary from their paddy fields and sit down with their spelling books; and by occasionally asking a question or two begin to spell out the several combinations till they can commence reading the Gospel of Matthew.—On coming to this place four weeks since we found two men, one a member of the church and another who is asking for baptism who had just begun to read the word of God in this manner.

The articles you so kindly furnished for schools, we will endeavor so to dispose of as shall most benefit the scholars and promote the interests of the cause. The Karens are christians are doing literally what they can to support the schools, but it is utterly out of their power to meet the whole expense. They manifest a most lovely spirit in giving what they are able to support the gospel, and when I tell them that a box of things for christians has arrived they say "how much we have received from you! How can they do so much for us? The fact is they have no idea of wealth and ability to give. But their condition is every year bettering and we hope they will continue to give according to what they possess. And now dear sisters, although strangers to each other in person yet I do not feel that we are so in spirit. Are we not fellow laborers—partners of the same hope, expectants of the same bliss—members of the same glory? If we labor for a few short months or years, shall we not meet at home, in our Father's house, there forever to unite our voices as well as labors, never more to be separated?

Yours in Christian bonds, C. H. VINTON.

P. S. February 5th, a note from Maulmain has just now arrived saying that our house, Zayat, two of our Karen boarding houses are a "smoking heap of ruins." Some of our things are saved I understand but I expect that our clothing and Mr. V's library are nearly consumed. The Karens here come in to console us saying that we are as poor as Jesus who had not "where to lay his head."—But I do and will rejoice that we are strangers and pilgrims here below, that we have a house not made with hands a treasure in the heavens that filleth not. Sweet will rest be after toil and suffering are over. Mr. V. has not yet returned. C. H. V.

Notice.

The next anniversary of the Starbridge S. S. Teachers' Convention will be held at Southbridge, on the first Wednesday of Oct. at 10 o'clock A. M. The Superintendents are requested to forward their reports to the Secretary at Ware, immediately. EMBREZZE BURT, Sec. Hardwick, Aug. 31, 1840.

Notice

A Quarterly Meeting of the New England Golden Rule Association will be held in Worcester, at the Methodist meeting house, on the first Wednesday in September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Delegates from Moral Reform Societies in the towns in the vicinity are affectionately invited to attend and participate in the doings of the meeting. Addresses may be expected in the evening.

MARY P. KENNY, Rev. Sec.

Married:

In Fitchburg, Aug. 19, by Rev. N. W. Smith Mr. John Davis to Miss Martha Scott, both of F.

In Shrewsbury, by Rev. George Allen, Mr. George Allen Jr., of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Denay Mies, daughter of Rev. John Mies.

In Westminster, by Rev. George B. Felton, Mr. Samuel Bridge to Miss Elizabeth Sawin.

Died:

In Worcester, Aug. 26, Mr. Stephen A. Butler, 23, Fidelity daughter of Mr. Harmon Lawton 1 year, 28, Drowned, Mr. Philip Fairbank formerly of Shutesbury, 17, 28, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Eliza Taff, 11 years, 31 Mr. John Bradley, 38.

In Woonsocket, R. I. Aug. 11, Miss Melinda E. Sweetser, formerly of this town, and daughter of Samuel Sweetser of Paxton, 33.

In Northborough, Aug. 2, Miss Sarah A. Valentine, daughter of Mr. Gill Valentine aged 18 years.

In Milbury, July 10, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. George Sweetser, and daughter of Mr. William Hull, 26. June 28, Nathan Daniels, son of Ezek Pits, 13.

Drowned, in West Boylston, Aug. 15 Edwin S. child of Mr. Piny Book, 2 1/2 years, 13 years.

In Holden, Aug. 7, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Ralsa F. Johnson, 33.

In Northborough, Aug. 9, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Wm. Maynard, 47. Aug. 14, Miss Lucy Stratton, 38.

In Princeton, Aug. 10, Michael Gill, Esq. 69.

In Hardwick, Aug. 2, of dropsy and consumption, Mrs. Mary A. wife of Mr. Phineas Morton, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Clapp of Oakham, 27.

Crockery Ware.

FRESH arrivals of Crockery and Glass Ware, comprising, Rich China Tea Sets, from \$2, to \$20. Printed Tea Sets, White Granite, &c.

Every description of Dining and Toilet Ware, Also a complete assortment of REAL CUT and PLAIN GLASS WARE. The above goods are offered 10 per cent. less than can be had in Worcester.

H. H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

September 2, 1840.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

THIS Week opening 3000 prs Men's Women's Misses' and Children's Plain and Figured Rubbers, 2800 prs Men's, Boy's, and Children's Cal Kid and Canvas Boots. Together with a great assortment of Gentlemen's Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid and Leather Shoes of every variety and Quality for sale at the lowest price for Cash at

H. F. BURCHISTEAD'S.

N. B. All work warranted.

Worcester, September 1, 1840.

Carpets!! Carpets!!

50 pieces Fresh Goods comprising many beautiful patterns of THREE PLY and SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS.

Also—Oil Carpeting, Best Hearth, Rugs Mats, and some extra quality Lin Carpets.

Purchasers of the above goods who want good articles cheaper than can be bought in the State, should call at

H. H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

Sept. 2, 1840.

Dry Goods from Auction.

A GREAT variety of seasonable Dry Goods now opening from AUCTION, and for sale at the cheapest in Worcester, by

H. H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

August 26, 1840.

Family Cottons.

5 CASES Bleached Cottons from 8 to 12 1/2 cts. comprising the superior HAMILTON LOWE CLOVER, and other superior styles for family use, cheaper than they have ever been offered in Worcester. Purchasers desirous of superior goods at the lowest prices, are respectfully advised to call on

H. H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

August 26, 1840.

Feathers.

FRESH supply of LIVE GESE FEATHERS warranted in prime order from moths, a very important consideration at this time of year. Purchasers will be sure of procuring the best articles only at

CHAMBERLIN & CO'S

August 26, 1840.

New Carpets.

30 pieces Carpets—new patterns and rich colors less than can be bought in the State, for 10 per cent. less than can be bought in the State, at

CHAMBERLIN & CO'S

August 26, 1840.

New Establishment.

THE subscribers having commenced manufacturing Linings and Bindings, would inform BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers and others who deal in the above articles, that they will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

Likewise, WOOL for sale, and WOOL SKINS wanted by the subscribers.

JOHN C. HALL & CO.

Central Street, Worcester.

August 5, 1840.

Cane Fish Poles.

A prime lot of Cane Fish Poles, just received and for sale at Bigelow's Seive Manufactory, first door South of Foster's American Temperance House.

Worcester, Aug. 19, 1840.

6w34

Classical and English Boarding School.

THIS school is situated in Berlin, 30 miles west of Boston, and 15 miles east of Worcester.

The location is beautiful and retired, affording a calm retreat from noise and bustle, which the sedulous student cannot fail to appreciate.

The Fall Term will commence on the seventh of September, and continue twelve weeks. Charges for board, tuition, &c. \$25.

Particular attention will be given to Young Ladies and Gentlemen who are preparing themselves for teaching.

Parents are under the constant care of the Principal, and subject to a mild and parental discipline.

JOSIAH BRIDE.

Berlin, Aug. 1, 1840.

D. S. MESSENGER.

HAS always on hand a first rate assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods adapted to all seasons, and for sale on as good terms as any other Establishment. Those desirous of purchasing may always depend on finding Good article and Fair and Regular prices.

At No 6 Goodrich's Row, first door north of Herr Howard & Co's Book Store.

J. F. BIGELOW & CO.

July 26, 1840.

No. 1 Hackers.

IN half, quarter and eighth Barrels, for sale by J. F. BIGELOW & CO.

July 26, 1840.

Poetry.

For the Christian Reflector.

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the words of our God endureth forever."

What inspiration kindles in the heart
As blushing dawn lights up the orient sky,
As night's lone hour, and sombre shades depart,
And day suspends its golden lamp on high.

So soft, so pure, so fresh the playful breeze,
That gently fans one, on a summer's morn;
So sweet the native strains among the trees,
So fragrant every flower, that studs the lawn—

'Tis music all—'tis love, and gushing joy,
To walk abroad amid such rural charms,
What pleasing thoughts the teeming mind employ,
O how the soul with glowing ardour warms.

Bright visions richly fraught with future bliss,
In sportive rapture dance before the eye,
While hope awakens into ecstasies,
Pencils her mansions in a sunny sky.

But ah! the morning's blush must quickly fade,
Bright day's resplendent lamp, must cease to glow
And night, all clad in robe of sombre shade
O'er earth's delightful scenes its mantle throw.

The breathing zephyr, into tempest wrought,
Shall rudely fan thee with a wintry blast;
The matin lays no wont to cheer the grove,
Those streams so sweet, be only known as past.

The blooming gems, so sprinkled o'er the field
Must drop—must die—the faded, withered form
A grateful bouquet now no longer yield,
Of fragrance left by Autumn's blighting storm.

So earth's ephemeral pleasures glide away—
Nor can our eager grasp their haste restrain
Of joyous scenes but now so cheerily gay,
Of hope's bright pencillings no trace remain.

But there are joys of higher, nobler growth,
Than earth's most brilliant forms can e'er supply,
And hopes there are of more substantial worth,
Than fancy pictures in a sun bright sky.

Such joys the sacred page of truth can yield—
Such hopes on inspiration safely rest—
Faded then the flower—faded then the verdant field—
Jehovah's word is sure—his people blest.

FEATHER.

From the Olive Leaf and Weekly Messenger.

The following lines were occasioned on reading
an account of the last days of Bishop Beveridge, in
the New York Observer.

BY MRS. M. L. GARDNER.

Ah! say, can memory ever sleep?
Can hearts forget to love?
Can time in dark oblivion steep
Joy pure as those above?

Say, can true friendship e'er expire?
Can memory lose its power?
Can man forget the soft desire,
The impulse of that hour,

When round his soul, in life's young morn,
Love wove her silken chain—
When woman's love was newly born,
And Eden smiled again?

Scenes of delight can man forget,
When infant beauty smiled—
When with redoubled joy they met,
The parents and the child?

Oh, days of bliss! can memory fail
To dwell on such an hour?
O'er this bright world sweeps there a gale
To blight so fair a flower?

Can memory cease, ah! can it cease?
Can the remembrance die,
When angel woman whispered peace,
All soothed each rising sigh?

Ah! yes, it can, it will forget
Objects beloved and dear—
Those scenes so blest, so truly sweet,
When death's approaching near.

To each remembrance then he's lost,
And life appears a dream,
As near eternity he's tossed
Upon its chilling stream.

Man then forgets each tender tie;
Life and its pleasures fade;
But point his eye of faith on high,
Point where his hope is laid—

And though he may forget them all,
Forget each scene of bliss,
Forget love's sweetest, softest call,
Forget its hallowed kiss—

What though his mind becomes a wreck,
Like some frail shattered bark,
And in the distance life's a speck,
While all within is dark—

Still there's a chord whose pulse will beat
Even in the hour of death—
A chord which springs, if touched, to meet,
When the departing breath

Is lingering round the mortal frame,
Impatient to be gone—
Will bound with joy at Jesus' name,
And hail heaven's rising dawn.

Sag Harbor, L. I., June 10th, 1840.

Miscellany.

The Bethel Cause.

Mr. L. H. Skinner, the agent for the collection of money and missionary in this cause, made a very interesting and affecting exposure last Sunday in Broad street of the condition of the multitude engaged in the navigation of the Erie canal, and other canals in this State, the lakes and river of the western valley. Truly their circumstances call for the aid of philanthropists and Christians. More than fifty thousand persons are thus employed, whose religious advantages are little or nothing, and their exposure to profanity, licentiousness, and every vice, constant and fruitful. The Lord's day is to them no more than any other day in the week, and many are so incessantly engaged in there toils on this day, as well as others, that they know not when it comes or when it goes. The boys on the Erie canal engaged in driv-

ing, are about seven thousand, and sixteen hundred of them are orphans. The contamination of their morals is an inseparable concomitant of their employment. They become initiated in profanity and licentiousness, and various vices, almost as soon as they take the wharf, and when they return to the habitations of their parents or friends, at the close of navigation, they are well qualified to spread contagion among all the youth with whom they may associate, and in the end make subjects for the penitentiary and public infamy. Many of the boatmen have been trained in this school, and contribute to their intercourse to spread like moral pestilence; so that not along the canal barely, but for thirty or forty miles on either side, and far in the country, the moral purity of the rising generation is fearfully exposed. The certainty of ruin to these lads who engage in this employment is such, in the view of an experienced captain of a canal packet, that he said in our hearing, that he would rather a son of his should be sentenced to the State prison, if he could go innocently, than that he should be a driver for a canal boat. The whole number embraced in the connection of these individuals, by labor and commerce, is more than one hundred thousand—and going out to the utmost extent of the ramifications, would amount to a hundred thousand more.

The efforts which have been put forth have been highly encouraging. Missionaries are engaged in visiting the boats, holding seasons of prayer, and furnishing them with important publications, and evangelical tracts, and they are well received by the officers and hands, according to the request of proprietors, most of whom are moral or religious men. Quite a number of proprietors have directed the suspending of navigation on Lord's day, and the experiment has shown the profits to be greater in these boats than those who make no pause in their business. The signatures of merchants are now so numerous in the cities and other places, to petitions for the entire suspension of navigation on this day, that strong hopes are indulged that the desired object will before long be accomplished, and that most of the boatmen will be gathered into places of worship, as some now are, at different Bethel chapels on the canal, and at Cleveland and Buffalo.

Br. Skinner pleads the cause with proper earnestness and affection. There is nothing odd or driving in his course, as was too much the case in previous years; but he lays the subject simply before his auditors in a lucid manner, and leaves them to judge of its claims, and as to the amount it would be their privilege to contribute. We believe his exposure, connected with his sermons, will be listened to with great satisfaction and profit, by any congregation of Christians. The facts he communicates have been obtained by a good deal of labor, and no intelligent Christian ought to be contented to be ignorant of them. The missionaries in the employ of the Bethel Society are of the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian, denominations.—N. Y. Rep. Reg.

Scientific Exchange.

On Wednesday, of last week, between 30 and 40 ladies and gentlemen took the 9 o'clock boat to Staten Island, for examining and collecting specimens of minerals, plants, and shells, to be found in that interesting spot. Availing themselves of a polite invitation from Mr. Caleb Ward, the company, on landing from the boat, retired directly to his house. On their arrival at his pleasant mansion, a meeting was organized by appointing Rev. Dr. Eliot, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, chairman, and Rev. George Peck, editor of the Quarterly Magazine, New York, secretary. After the appointment of a committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Ward, and Kidder, Mr. Ward exhibited, explained, and presented to the company, an interesting collection of specimens, which had been procured from different parts of the island, and many of them from his own premises.

After thus enjoying the generous hospitality of Mr. Ward, and fixing upon the arrangements for the day, the company, divided into several parties, proceeded to the various locations known to be interesting for their delightful prospects, interesting scenery, or valuable specimens of animal, vegetable, and mineral productions. After thus rambling for two or three hours on that delightful spot, for the combined object of health, pleasure and instruction, the company met in a pleasant grove, where they found a large and rich carpet of green, which answered admirably the double purpose of table and chairs, while they were fully protected from the rays of the sun by the thick shade which overspread them.

In the common deposit, made on the reassembling of the company, were found an interesting group of minerals, which accompany the serpentine hills which stretch through the island, extending through a considerable portion of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. These minerals are magnesia, combined in different forms, talc, steatite, asbestos, in beautiful varieties, nematic, marmaline chromate of iron, or chrome ore, hematite, a rich iron ore, crystallized quartz and some others.

Among the vegetables to be found on the island, is a large variety of forest trees, embracing some eight or ten kinds of oak, with several varieties of hickory, maple, elms, beech, pine, with numerous smaller running and climbing plants, protected by their shade, supported by their trunks, and hanging upon their branches. On the shores of the island is a considerable variety of shells, found in sufficient abundance to furnish all the individuals of the company with a supply for their own cabinets, and many to distribute to their friends, or the friends of science in other cities or countries. Besides the interesting variety of shells to be found upon the shore, is a large and singular deposit of granitic granite, composed almost entirely of felspar, a few yards south of the landing. A valuable quarry of fine granite, an excellent building material, has also been discovered by Dr. Ansley, one of the physicians in the health office, connected with the quarantine. Dr. Doane, the principal in the office, presented to one of the committee of arrangements a beautiful and rich specimen of copper ore, from mines wrought in the island of Cuba.

After partaking of the intellectual repast furnished by the materials collected in all their richness and beauty directly from the bounties of Providence, and fully satisfying their grosser appetites from a large supply of excellent provisions provided for the occasion, the company again separated, to extend their rambles and increase their collections, richly scattered by the hand that weighs the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance, and takes up the isles of the sea as a very little thing.

This delightful and profitable visit to Staten Island is one of a series of excursions the company are about making to various places in the vicinity of New York, with a view of aiding each other in procuring for their individual and separate use, "CABINETS OF NATURE AND ART," and for rendering some humble offering to the cause of diffusing knowledge over the globe," in connection with a general system of "SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES," now in progress in the different countries and nations upon the earth.

Without an attempt to detail, or even to mention the numerous advantages that could hardly fail to arise from a general system of scientific excursions, exchanges, and other means for a kind and Christian reciprocation in the common bounties furnished to the human family by an all-wise Protector and boundless Benefactor, it would be an improper, and even an ungrateful neglect, not to recognize these bounties of Providence, or to apply the power we possess for studying and applying them for elevating our views and feelings from nature up to nature's God.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, Chairman.

GEO. PECK, Secretary.

Oberlin College.

On Monday morning we left Elyria, in company with Dr. Going, to attend the session of the Huron Association at Norwalk. We pressed a few miles out of the direct way, to visit Oberlin College. The village of Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria, and contains exclusive of students, about 750 inhabitants. The principal college building is of brick, 4 stories high, and stands in the centre of a large square. The other buildings, three in number, are of wood, three stories high, built on the south side of the square. The number of students now present, we were informed, is about 350, including the Theological, Collegiate, and Preparatory departments, male and female. The number of young ladies present is upwards of 100. They occupy a building by themselves, but attend recitations and meals with the young gentlemen. After several years' experience, the Faculty state that they are thoroughly convinced that the presence of the young ladies exercises a beneficial and healthful influence over the minds of young men, and very much promotes the establishment of a strict moral discipline. The number of colored students is about a dozen. No tuition, we believe, is charged to the students of the Collegiate and Theological departments and board is very cheap and plain. Seven years since, the whole tract on which the village stands was a dense forest, level and wet. A large section is now cleared, and the action of the sun has so dried the soil that in ordinary seasons it produces good crops. High walks of gravel or plank make the passage from one part of the village to another at all times practicable and generally pleasant.

The Oberlin Evangelist published in that place, is the organ of the PERFECTION THEOLOGY, and those favorable to the peculiar tenets of Oberlin will find an able advocate of those sentiments, and of the system of education there adopted. As to the reports concerning Oberlin, how its course of study is superficial, how its system of Theology is pernicious, and its regimen of diet injurious to health, are they not all written in the late Cleveland Observer.—Cross & Jour.

Exercise of Infants.

A proper attention to exercise, is not less important during the early periods of infancy, than in after life. Upon it depends, in no trifling degree, the health of the little being, as well as the proper development and freedom from deformity of every part of its body. An infant is, however, from the state of its organization, unfitted to sustain any very active exercise.

Its bones and muscles are as yet incapable of bearing the weight of the body, and of course all the exercise it can enjoy is that which is communicated to it by its nurse or attendant. The earliest species of exercise to which children are submitted, is that of rocking in a cradle. Without objecting to the notion thus communicated, when it is gentle and not too long continued, or too frequently repeated, we must be permitted to say that under opposite circumstances it is more or less injurious. It is especially so when resorted to immediately after the child is taken from the breast, or for the purpose of composing it to sleep when restless or fretful. The best exercise for a young infant is obtained by allowing it to amuse itself upon the nurse's lap, and by carrying it frequently about in the arms. When sufficiently old to be attracted by surrounding objects, taking it frequently into the open air, especially in the country, during the milder seasons of the year, has a highly beneficial influence. The freshness, beauty and variety of the scenes of nature are highly attractive even at a very early period of life, and the impressions resulting from them are always of a salutary kind.

In carrying an infant, some important precautions are necessary. The back bone is at this period almost entirely composed of a soft, yielding substance, that is incapable of supporting the weight of the head and other parts which rest upon it, in the erect position of the body. To prevent deformity therefore, a young child should not be held in a sitting posture upon the arm of the nurse; it ought always to be carried in the arms in a half lying position, so that the head, and every part which bears upon the spine, receive a proper support. In delicate infants a permanent bending of the body to one or other side has frequently been caused, by their being carried for too long a time in the nurse's arms without changing the position in which they are held. To obviate this, the child should be very commonly to toss a young child up and down in the arms, held at full length from the body. The action thus communicated is of too violent a kind to be borne with impunity in the early periods of infancy, to say nothing of the serious accidents which may result from it, even when the utmost care is observed. As soon as a child is able to sit alone, placing it upon a carpet or soft cushion spread upon the floor, and allowing it to amuse itself with its toys, is far preferable to constantly nursing it in the arms, or allowing it to be rocked for hours in a cradle.

It is only towards the end of the ninth month, and frequently even later, that it is proper to learn a child the use of its feet. As a general rule, no particular attempt should be made to induce it to walk at an early period; the bones not having acquired a sufficient degree of solidity to support the body, every effort to place the child upon its feet, has a highly beneficial influence from promoting, to retard the growth of the body. In learning a child to walk it should be left entirely to its own efforts; all artificial support is injurious; as generally applied, this support has a tendency to produce an unnatural elevation of the shoulders, while the infant de-

pending upon it almost alone for the support of its body, is accustomed to bend too much forward, or to one side. By this may be laid the foundation of a permanent deformity, or at least of an ungainly gait, which it is often impossible, in after life, to correct. All that need be done to induce a child to walk at the proper period, is to place it upon a carpeted floor, and to present to it at a little distance some attractive object: the desire of obtaining this will overcome the fear of falling, which is experienced in first attempting to walk alone; and in a very short period the tottering and uncertain step which is then exhibited, will give way to a firm, confident, and upright carriage. Even after it has learned to walk, a child should not be urged to use its feet for too long a period at a time. The powerful and novel action into which the several muscles are thrown, produces very quickly fatigue, while it is to be recollected that the bones are still easily bent, when they are called upon to sustain the weight of the body, and the force of the muscles, for any length of time.

Journal of Health.

Slavery as it is.—We occasionally give a picture of the "peculiar institution" of the South as it is sketched by the "patriarchs" themselves, in order to show the beauties of their system. Here is something of the kind clipped from the "Republican," published at Georgetown, Delaware. Slavery exists in its mildest form in this state, and yet see what utter shamelessness this Peter Russ publishes his brutality to the world. "See the marks of a cow-hide on his back!" Ay—evidence of "kind treatment" of "parental regard," of the "protection of law" evincing itself in the southern slave! Strange that under so kindly a guardianship they should attempt to run away! How ungrateful this "dark complexioned" negro man" must be, whose "two fore teeth stands wide apart, and also tusks."—Ch. Witness.

"320 Reward."

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Broadland Hundred Sussex County Del. a negro man named BAYARD SHORT, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, his two fore teeth stands wide apart, and also tusks. Had on, when left, a pair of blue canvas trousers, check shirt, silk vest, some worn, tarlatan hat, and for further description, see the marks of a cowhide on his back. Any person delivering him or securing him so I get him again, shall receive above reward. PETER RUSS, July 11, 1840.

We do not find anything in the 4th of July celebrations to compare with the scene which was exhibited on the banks of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. The Sunday-schools of Pittsburgh, in all about 9000 children and teachers, participated in various celebrations. The attendance of parents and others swelled the numbers to 13, or 14,000. Three steamboats, having in tow nine large flat boats, all alive with little people, moved up the beautiful Allegheny in the morning, to the verdant groves selected for the grand gathering. Here seats were provided, seats of gladness and thanksgiving were sung—prayers to Him who "took little children in his arms and blessed them," were offered up—the principles of the sacred Declaration of Independence—the life of Washington, and history of the Revolution explained, and the whole followed by a frugal repast.

Another gang of counterfeiters was ferreted out last Tuesday by our police. The headquarters of the fraternity were in the house on Frenchman street, in the third municipality. The head man among them, H. C. Lemon, and six accomplices, were caught. In their possession was found \$705,000 in ten and twenty dollar counterfeit notes upon the Carrolton Bank. This is the "biggest haul" we have heard of for some time. Much credit is given to the Mayor for his activity and ingenuity in tracing out and capturing the whole clique of forgers, with their counterfeit notes, plates, and implements of manufacture.—N. O. Bulletin.

Hydrophobia.—The Liverpool Mercury has the following: "We are indebted to Mr. Coster, French physician, for the following valuable discovery as a preventive of hydrophobia. Take two table spoons full of fresh chloride of lime in powder; mix it with half a pint of water, with this, keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders harmless the matter which venoms against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this should be applied as soon as possible.

Sand as a Manure.—A committee appointed to award premiums for the best experiments in reclaiming meadow land in Essex county, Massachusetts, make this remarkable observation: "There are meadows within the knowledge of the committee, that have produced good crops of English hay without any other dressing than sand;—others have used gravel with equal success. Good crops of corn and potatoes have also been raised without manure—sand or gravel being put in the hill.

Remedy for Poisoned Animals.—Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating hawthorn or ivy leaves, it is said will effect a ready cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep, four for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as possible down the animal's throat.

Soaking Corn for Horses.—A gentleman, who resides in Baltimore county, and who is one of the most successful farmers in our vicinity, informed us a few days since, that he saved at least one third of his corn by the manner in which he fed it out to his horses: He has two hogheads placed in his cellar, where they are secure from freezing. These he first fills with corn in the ear, then pours in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the corn. After the ears have been thoroughly soaked he commences feeding, gives his horses two-thirds of the usual quantity allowed. As one of these hogheads becomes empty, he refills it; and by the time the other is empty the one last filled is sufficiently soaked for use. In this way the corn becomes so softened that the horses consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one third more to its stock of food. He assures us that the horses eat the corn with avidity, keep in good order, and are just as competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our informant should stimulate his agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labor of preparation is nothing compared with the great saving effected.—Baltimore Farmer.

Mrs. Molly Bowser.—We learn from the Pawtucket Gazette that this lady, who resides at Pawtucket, in this State, completed her 100th year on Saturday last.

Fire at Newton Lower Falls.—About three o'clock, this morning, fire was discovered in a barn in part occupied by Messrs. Crechore & Neal for the storage of cotton waste, and owned by Mr. Ayer, of this city, which, with its contents, was entirely consumed. The cause of the fire was the spontaneous combustion of the cotton waste. A valuable horse, owned by Mr. A. Fisher, perished in the flames. At the time of the alarm, an unfortunate accident occurred. Mr. Hamilton Rice, mounted a horse for the purpose of alarming the neighbors, and while on this duty, the horse fell, by which accident Mr. Rice's lower jaw was broken, and his nose, lips, and face, dreadfully lacerated and mutilated. Medical aid was called, and his wounds dressed. This is a great misfortune to Mr. Rice, as he was to have entered College next week.—Transcript of Saturday.

Remarkable Preservation.—Mr. John Smith, of this town, whilst on his passage from Charleston to Nassau, N. P., in the schr. Mary & Eliza, was knocked overboard by the boom. The vessel was running at the rate of seven knots, and before she could be put about he was lost sight of. A very heavy shower of rain came on directly, and he was of course given up as lost. But after the rain had ceased, and while the schooner was on another tack, he was discovered swimming, and by means of the yawl taken on board, having been in the sea something like an hour. Wilmington Chron.

The weekly average of letters which pass through the English post office, is 432,086. By a new method adopted by the booksellers and others, of filling a penny envelope with advertisements, that public can procure postage stamps for about half price, as it is an excellent and cheap way of circulating advertisements, and it is conjectured the very soon large establishments will find it profitable to give away thousands of these advertising envelopes, by which Rowland Hill's postage schemes will be turned into an universal free postage.

New England Truss Manufacturing. THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description at his residence, at the old stand, opposite to No. 38, Washington street, Boston (entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs). All individuals can see him alone, at any time at the above place.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is able to decide, after examining the nature, what sort of truss is best adapted to all cases that occur; and he has on hand good trusses, and will furnish any kind of truss that can be required. Any person who purchases a truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Dr. John Bost of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring truss, with spring pads; trusses without steel springs, giving relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure, they can be worn day and night; improved hinge and pivot truss; ambulatory spring trusses, made in four different ways; trusses with roll and elastic joints; trusses for Polypus; Ambly, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. makes trusses for Protruding Uterus, which have answered in cases where previous failures. Suspensory trusses, knee caps and back bands, always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand, and sell at low prices, the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if his does not suit them; after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them; Dr. Hull's, Read's, apical truss, Russell's, and all others. I feel myself called upon to recommend him, as my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. James F. Foster, deformed and crooked neck, and is doing this every week for children and adults in the city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. He likewise, informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER, Boston, November 1, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, January 7, 1835. Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman, in accommodating trusses, to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Bost. Am, by wearing which observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases, which may occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him, as my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

I hereby certify, that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Hernia, and find it to be a most valuable and useful instrument, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed. JAMES THATCHER, M. D. Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I have known James F. Foster, for several years past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and apparatus, for my patients, and have always found him really capable, and faithful, and equal to the execution for which I have employed him. JOHN RANDALL, July 22, 1840.

To Teachers and School Committees. POND'S MURRAY'S GRAMMAR. PRICE REDUCED.

DORR, HOWLAND & CO. having published this work for several years past, and having printed and sold more than twenty thousand copies, have decided on the determination to reduce the price, thereby making it the cheapest Grammar now in the market, besides being as we believe, the best. We have numerous recommendations from preceptors and teachers of the highest respectability, who have used it. It is published in two sizes. The smallest contains 54 pages, and upwards of 30 engravings, illustrating all the various parts of speech, thereby divesting the study of that repulsive which has always characterized the study of grammar to young beginners. The large size is intended for such students as wish to become thorough grammarians. The price of the large size is reduced to 25 per dozen; the small to \$1.

Teachers and School Committees are requested to give them an examination. Copies furnished for that purpose. Worcester, Aug. 5, 1840. 3w 6c.

To Teachers of High Schools. DORR, HOWLAND & CO. have constantly for sale all the various Books used in High Schools and Academies which they furnish to Teachers and Students on LIBERAL TERMS. Worcester, Aug. 5, 1840. 3w 3c.

Safes, Safes. NOW is the time to buy a Safe or get your old one repaired at the Worcester Safe Manufactory. All orders gratefully received and immediately attended to by JARVIS BIGELOW, for CHENEY BIGELOW. Worcester, June 24, 1840. 3mo 2c.

A. W. STOCKWELL, COUNSELLOR AT LAW. HAS removed his Office to Brinley Row, opposite the American Temperance House, up stairs. Worcester, April 3, 1839. 1f.

Dentist Removed. DR. MILLER has removed his office from Brinley Row to his House—First House, 24 door in Elm Street—One Minute's walk from the American Temperance House. Worcester, May 6, 1840. 13w 19.

Selling Off! Selling Off!

Now is the time for Bargains. THE subscriber wishing to reduce his Stock of Dry Goods, which is one of the largest in town, previous to the 15th of August, therefore offers until that time his whole Stock at very reduced prices. ORRIN RAWSON, No 24.

Worcester, June 9, 1840.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

DORR, HOWLAND & CO.

KEEP constantly for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS used in Common Schools, High Schools, Academies, and Female Seminars; Also, SCHOOL STATIONERY, of all kinds, such as Writing and Copying Books, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Blotting Paper, very low, Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives, India Rubber, &c. &c.

All Orders supplied at the lowest market prices, and as low for Cash, as at any regular Bookstore in the State. By devoting ourselves more particularly to this branch of the business, we hope to make our Store THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY for Worcester County, where may always be found every article usually wanted in Schools. J. P. Merchants, Teachers, and School Committees, are invited to patronize our establishment. Worcester, Feb. 12, 1840.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

RAILROAD. STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after MONDAY, 27th April, the trains on this Road will run as follows: STEAMBOAT TRAINS.

The train of Cars leaving Boston every day except Monday at 8 P. M., will proceed immediately to New York, Worcester, and arrive at Norwich, say at 7 A. M. A train of Cars will leave Norwich every morning (except Monday) on the arrival of the Steamer from New York, and proceed immediately to Boston. The Cars are provided with separate apartments for the accommodation of Ladies.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Norwich and Worcester daily, Sandys excepted as follows:

Norwich at 6 A. M. and 4-1-2 P. M.
Worcester at 9 A. M. and 3-4 P. M.
By the above arrangement, Passengers leaving Boston in either the 6 A. M. or 1 P. M. trains, can proceed directly to Norwich, and those leaving Norwich in the 6 A. M. train will reach Worcester in time to take the 10 A. M. train for Boston.

Fare between Boston and New York, \$5 00
" Worcester and New York, \$4 00
" Boston and Norwich, \$3 00
" Worcester and Norwich, \$2 00
MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

Leave Norwich and Worcester at 10 A. M. daily Sandys excepted. Merchandise generally will be taken between Boston and Norwich at the rate of 25 cents per hundred pounds, or 10 cents per cent on value.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Superintendent. 18

April 25, 1840.

Boston & Worcester Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE Passenger Cars leave Boston and Worcester daily, except Sandys, as follows:—From Boston (to connect with the Western and Norwich Rail Road) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. From Boston, as for Worcester, only, at 4-1-4 P. M.

From Worcester, early morning train at 7 A. M. From Worcester, with Western and Norwich Rail Road Passengers, at 9 A. M. and 4-1-4 P. M.

Small train on Sandys, each way, at 7 A. M. A Steamboat train, for New York, will leave Boston daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; and returning, leave Worcester early, every day except Monday, on arrival from Norwich.

The stages for Hartford, leave Worcester daily on the arrival of the morning train. Fare to Springfield \$3, to New York \$5; to Newburgh \$3; to Worcester \$1.50.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner. May 20, 1840. WM. PARKER, Sup't B. & W. R. R.

Western Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1840.

FARE FROM WORCESTER TO SPRINGFIELD \$1 M. THE train on this road, in connection with the trains on the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, as follows:—